MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating

The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,426 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

MANCHOU PREMIER ARRIVING MONDAY TO EXPRESS THANKS

Bringing Message From Emperor of Manchoukuo to Emperor of Japan

TO STAY HERE 8 DAYS

Itinerary of Visiting Party Made Public—Many Receptions Are Scheduled

Bearing a message from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo expressing thanks to Japan for the aid it has extended to His Majesty's country ever since it was founded ten years ago, General Chiang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, and his suite of 18 members is expected to arrive in Tokyo from Hsinking Monday morning.

From the train which is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo Station at 8:45 a.m., the group will proceed to the Imperial Hotel. It will stay there during its visit of eight days in the capital.

Later in the day, the visiting Manchoukuoans will proceed to the Imperial Palace to register their names in the visitor's book.

They will also make a round of calls at the mansions of members of the Imperial Family.

On March 17, the Manchoukuo Premier and members of his suite which includes such men of prominence as Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, Minister of Communications, Feng Han-ch'ng, leader of the Concordia Society, and Lieutenant-General Ho Yo-chieh, commander of the seventh army, will proceed to the Imperial Palace to be received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

In an impressive ceremony, Premier Chang will present the message of thanks from the Sovereign of Manchoukuo to His Imperial Majesty.

Audience in Phoenix Hall

The audience of the visiting Manchoukuoans with His Majesty the Emperor, it is understood, will take place in the Phoenix Hall at 11:50 a.m. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo will be present at the ceremony.

Then the visiting Manchoukuoans will be received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in the Paulownia Hall.

At noon they will be guests at an Imperial luncheon, which will be held in the Homei Hall.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be in personal attendance. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu will be present.

A number of dignitaries close to the Throne will also attend. They will include Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain.

An elaborate program for the entertainment of the thanks mission has been prepared by the Government, Army and Navy authorities.

The visiting Manchoukuoans will be guests at a number of receptions, including those to be given by Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and the big three of the Army.

To Give Banquet

On the other hand the Manchoukuo special envoy will give a banquet in honor of high officials of the Japanese Government. This function will be held at the Imperial Hotel.

He also will entertain Japanese who played large roles in the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

During his stay in the capital he will make a round of calls on General Shigeru Honjo and other officers who have held the post of commander of the Kwantung Army.

Otherwise, Premier Chang and his party will be kept very busy during the eight day stay in Tokyo, paying homage at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, paying tribute to the memory of the Emperor Taisho at the Tama Imperial Mausoleum, and consoling wounded soldiers at Army and Navy hospitals in Tokyo and Yokosuka.

The thanks mission is scheduled to leave Tokyo on the morning of March 21.

On its way home, the group will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise, mausoleum of the Emperor Jimmu, the Kashihara Shrine, and the Momoyama Imperial Mausolea.

Itinerary Announced

The itinerary of the visiting party includes the following:

March 16 (Monday): Arrive at Tokyo Station at 8:45 o'clock in the morning and immediately register at the Imperial Hotel. Proceed to the Imperial Palace to sign the register book and make a round of visits at residences of members of the Imperial Family.

March 17 (Tuesday): Repair to the Imperial Palace for presentation of the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Visit Premier Tojo and other Ministers and various officers, and attend a welcome dinner party given in their honor by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at his official residence.

March 18 (Wednesday): Pay their respects at the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine. In the evening, at-

(Continued on Page 2)

More 'Gifts' to MacArthur

A Japanese bomber is seen here dropping two more deadly missiles on General Douglas MacArthur's trapped forces who retreated into the mountain vantage points of Bataan Peninsula prior to the fall of Manila. Harassed by the mighty Imperial Armed Forces on land, as well as in the air, and with no hope of further reinforcements, MacArthur and his forces will soon be compelled to bring their futile resistance to an end. (Presented by the Army Aviation Headquarters)

WAVELL IS WORRIED BY BURMA DEFEATS; BRITISH G.H.Q. MOVED

Loss of Rangoon Admitted Far More Serious Than Reverse At Singapore

CHUNGKING ENDANGERED

All British Troops Sent Out as Reinforcements Not Fully Trained

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British forces in India, has admitted that the loss of Rangoon and southern Burma "was far worse than the loss of Singapore and Malaya," according to a New Delhi report received here today.

The fall of Rangoon endangers the position of General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chungking Government as India and China have now become separated and communications threatened, he said.

Pointing out that British troops sent to reinforce defenses were not fully trained, General Wavell said, "In every campaign in the past, it was not only too little but too late."

Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Alexander, commander of British forces in Burma, has moved his headquarters from Rangoon to New Delhi, India, from where he will direct operations of British forces in Burma, it was reported here from New Delhi today.

To Meet Auchinleck

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—Moved by the Japanese advance in Burma and the resulting threat to India, General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British forces in India, shortly will leave for Baghdad in order to meet Major-General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Middle East, and discuss important problems of defense, it was reported here by the Transocean news agency today.

It was believed that the discussions between the two British generals will include further use of the 10th British Army in Iraq and Iran, which was supposed to strengthen defenses in India.

Transportation of the 10th Army already is reported to have started. Military observers, however, are said to have expressed doubt regarding the actual fighting strength of the army as it is composed mostly of poorly trained Indian troops.

Sato Leaves Kyoto

Naotake Sato, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, at 9:55 a.m. Saturday left Kyoto en route to his post, says Domei.

Public Utilities, Radio Station in Batavia Completely Restored by Japanese Forces

Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, is being restored at a swift pace to conditions which ruled before the city fell to the Imperial Army on March 5, says the Batavia correspondent of the Nichi Nichi.

Street cars already are running in Batavia, according to the correspondent. Some of the papers in the city have resumed publication. The Japanese troops occupying the city already have a newspaper to turn to for information about the world at large in the Equatorial News, edited in Japanese, the first number of which came out on the day the Japanese formally entered the city.

"All cultural facilities in Batavia are intact," says the same correspondent.

"Evidently the enemy troops had no time to destroy these facilities before they fled. So swift was the advance of the Japanese on the city.

"On the night of the day when the city fell, gas and water service in the city was resumed. I heard many residents of the city congratulating themselves upon the fact that the defenders of the city had no time to effectuate the scorched earth policy they had talked of in the early days of the Japanese offensive against the Dutch colony.

"Street car service in the city was resumed on March 10. It is pleasant to hear the clatter of trains, made up of two cars, painted brown, running on the streets. A company has made plans to operate a bus service in a few days.

"The broadcasting stations, of which there is quite a number, are resuming rapidly. One of them has been functioning since March 10. It delights me greatly to hear a girl announcer broadcasting news in Dutch and Malay.

"There is delay in the restoration of the largest broadcasting station in the city which was damaged by the enemy troops before they abandoned the city. At the present rate at which the repair work is progressing, it will not be long before this station is in function.

"Incidentally Chinese merchants are heavily interested in most of the city's stations.

"The inhabitants of the city were pleasantly surprised to find the city's telephone service partially resumed on March 10. All telephones in the city will be in order within a few days. For the first time you can use Japanese in making telephone calls.

"The first newspaper in the city to come out after the fall of the city was the Hung Pao. It resumed publication on March 4. The owner of the paper, Hwang Chang-sui, was detained by the Dutch authorities at the time Japanese Forces landed on Java on the ground that he was pro-Japanese, and his whereabouts are unknown.

"One of the largest newspapers in the city, the Hsin Pao, came out on March 11 under the new name of the Hsin Hsin Pao. Its present circulation is 20,000. Formerly it was 100,000.

"The public libraries and museums in the city are undamaged, and arrangements have been made for their reopening within a few days."

POLICE'S ASSISTANCE IN APRIL POLL ASKED

Justice Minister Explains Significance of Forthcoming General Elections

TO CHECK CORRUPTION

Iwamura Hopes to See Qualified Representatives Nominated To Diet

Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura stressed the special significance of the forthcoming general election and besought the loyal cooperation of the police in the Government policy of conducting it justly and properly, in the course of his speech at the Conference of the Chiefs of Prefectural Police held at the Home Ministry Saturday.

The Justice Minister said that the general election to be held shortly is the first of the kind since the outbreak of the China Affair, no election having taken place for the past five years. This fact in itself gives special significance to the forthcoming event, and to add to its significance it takes place when the country is in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is because the present great war is being carried on successfully and also because perfect peace is being maintained at home the nation is afforded the opportunity to give expression to its collective will in the forthcoming general election. The whole nation must therefore be deeply thankful to the Imperial Forces through whose exertions such a happy state of affairs prevails. At the coming general election the nation must make special efforts to see that a true Yokusan Diet emerges from it and with this end in view all voters must exercise their franchise most fairly and justly.

The Minister said that at the recent Gubernatorial Conference he drew attention to points which officials in charge of the election should keep in mind, and he hoped that his hearers would see that his instructions were observed faithfully. The utmost care must be used to control election offenses justly and properly and in this regard the police authorities must act in close collaboration with public procurators.

The Minister also stressed the need of regard for personal rights.

VAN MOOK TO GO TO U.S.

N.E.I. Vice-Governor Slated to Leave For Washington

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—Hubertus J. van Mook, Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, who is now in Australia with the leaders of the Netherlands East Indies Government, is scheduled to leave for London by way of Washington within the next two weeks pending instructions from the exiled Netherlands Government in London, it was reported here from Canberra today.

The Netherlands East Indies Government officials, who fled to Australia from Batavia prior to complete surrender of the Dutch colony to the Japanese, include J. E. Van Hoogstraten, director of commerce, the report said.

NATION TOLD VOTE FOR BEST CANDIDATE

Home Minister Urges People to Return Only Men of Sterling Character

DIET'S MISSION BIG

Purpose of Election Is to Strengthen Political Machinery of State

Stating that the election for the members of the House of Representatives on April 30 is being held in order to strengthen the political machine necessary in aiding the construction of Greater East Asia, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa strongly advised the nation to return representatives to the House who are men of sterling character and fully conscious of the great task confronting this nation, in an address at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m. Saturday.

The public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Home Office, Justice Ministry, Information Board, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the League for the Reform of Elections, with the object of promoting the successful execution of the forthcoming general election. Following the opening address, by Mitsumaro Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Fumio Goto and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Association, spoke.

In his address, Home Minister Yuzawa stated.

"The decisive battle in the War of Greater East Asia has yet to be fought. Instead of being intoxicated by the brilliant victories achieved by the Japanese Forces in the initial stages of the war, therefore, the nation must realize that the present war is destined to become protracted and must accordingly put forth its best endeavors to build up a high-degree defense State to cope successfully with the war situation.

In the diplomatic field, the national policy has already been firmly laid down of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia in order to contribute to world peace and this policy is steadily being put into execution. In the industrial and economic fields, the work of reorganizing industry for defense purposes is being pushed vigorously under control laws of various kinds. In the political field, however, the House of Representatives has seen no election for the past five years and consequently the nation has had no opportunity of expressing their political will and wishes in conformity with changes in the national situation. Moreover, the political parties which formerly undertook the work of legislation were liquidated and no new political organizations to take their place have not yet come into being. If the defense State structure is to be put on a high and efficient plane, it is important that politics should be strengthened and all phases of diplomacy, industry, economics and culture should be reformed and improved. This notwithstanding, the reform and consolidation of the political phase of this country has been long overdue.

"The reason why the Government has decided to hold the forthcoming general election amidst the War of Greater East Asia in spite of the inconveniences which it necessarily entails in the matter of labor, materials, transportation, etc. is that it wishes to effect in

(Continued on Page 2)

ANTI-BRITISH FEVER MOUNTING RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT INDIA

Evacuations From Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Madras Increasing Daily

MANY PATRIOTS ARRESTED

British Officials Trying to Mislead Inhabitants by Misquoting Pandit Nehru

Evacuation of Indians from Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo and Madras into the interior has begun to assume serious proportions under the prevailing uneasy situation confronting India internally and externally while the anti-British movement is also spreading, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Hochi. For instance, about 150,000 Indian residents out of the 2,000,000 people in Calcutta have already withdrawn from there. The dispatch further states:

"The prospective visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India to solve the Indian question has failed to impart any favorable impression to the Indians at large, but, on the other hand, the anti-British movement is making headway.

"Anti-British speeches were made in Bombay and Madras and clashes took place between Indians and mobilized troops and the police force. Labor dispute has broken out at a spinning mill in Madras and this is making the atmosphere of Madras dismal and gloomy. Anti-British movements breaking out over the northern districts are severest, and a great fracas took place between Indians and British for several hours resulting in 11 Indians and eight British being killed and many wounded.

"A Reuter dispatch reports that Indians who have been craving for freedom from British misrule for many years have started to translate their ideals into action, following the march of the Japanese Forces into Burma, as they have come to understand Japan's real intention for the emancipation of East Asia from the Anglo-American shackles."

A crisis in India is impending, as anti-British fever among Indians has reached its high-water mark, according to a Transocean dispatch received in Shanghai from Bangkok. If this condition develops, an anti-British movement or a revolution is expected to take place among Indians, the Transocean dispatch further reports. Continuing, it says:

"Strenuous efforts are being taken by British authorities to pacify the turbulent public. Viceroy Linlithgow is trying to put fear in the hearts of the Indian people by arresting Indian patriotic leaders. He is also ordering Indian soldiers to defend India to the last man, when that country is attacked. All available means are used by British authorities to induce Indians to resist Japan. They also have released a false report that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given his whole-hearted consent to cooperate with Britain, although Nehru still is crying that the time finally has come for India and Britain to separate."

Indians to Hold Meet

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—According to a dispatch received here today from New Delhi, the Indian Muslim League will hold an extraordinary general meeting on March 28 at Lahore to discuss Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent statement on the Indian question. The Indian Muslim League is expected to decided its final stand regarding independence for India.

Indian Congress to Meet

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—The working committee of the Indian National Congress will meet at Wardha, India, on March 17 to deliberate on the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, who is slated to arrive in India shortly, carrying instructions from the British Government on future Indian policy, it was reported here by the German News Agency today.

The attitude of the Indian National Congress toward Sir Stafford's mission will be decided at the forthcoming committee meeting, the report said.

17,031 AUSTRALIAN TROOPS LOST IN MALAYA FIGHTING

Casualties Much Greater Than In Libyan Campaign Reveals War Minister

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—Australian troop losses in Malaya have been far greater than those suffered in Libya, Mr. Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, has announced, according to a Canberra report received here today.

During the fighting in Malaya and at Singapore, a total of 17,031 troops, including 287 officers and 16,744 soldiers, have been lost compared with the total loss of 13,335 troops suffered in Libya, War Minister Ford stated.

Of the total losses suffered in Malaya, 16,774 troops are missing, he said, adding, most of these are presumed to have been captured by the Japanese.

SHORTAGE OF GOODS IN BRITAIN SERIOUS

Imprisonment to Be Meted Out To Persons Caught Throwing Away Paper

AMUSEMENT RESTRICTED

Britain's Defeats in Pacific Aggravate Living Conditions In England

Domei

MADRID, March 13.—London dispatches have revealed that the effects of the allied forces' rout in the southwestern Pacific has begun hitting the British public with a vengeance.

Effective April 6, not only will 12 kinds of bread not be available, but Britons will have to eat black bread like all other people in Europe.

Since March 10, street car passengers have been prohibited from throwing away their tickets upon alighting. Such waste of paper, even if done absent-mindedly out of habit, may lead one into court where justice may send the offender into jail.

Unlike Japan, where conductors collect the tickets when passengers alight, it has been the custom in England to throw away the ticket when the trip is ended.

Motorcars for touring or pleasure will gradually be restricted, while public entertainment will also be regulated in order not to impede the national war effort.

Greyhound races will be limited Sundays, while construction of new dog racing tracks will be prohibited. Football matches will be restricted Saturdays and holidays, while only "important" boxing bouts will be au-

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Navy Maintains Mediterranean Power; Britain Under Control

Asserting the continued control of the Mediterranean Sea by the Italian Navy, the Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo Saturday issued a special statement. From March 2 to 12, Italian light naval units attacked and destroyed six British submarines. Referring to the recent British radio claim that an Italian convoy suffered the loss of a cruiser, a destroyer and a transport when subjected to an attack in the Mediterranean by British sea and air units, the statement declared that such claims were absolutely false and that the convoy and its escort arrived at their destination safely.

BIG BUDGET FOR DEFENSE PASSED BY SOUTH AFRICA

£40,000,000 Appropriations to Be Used Mostly for Air Raid Protection

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—The German News Agency reports that the Parliament of the Union of South Africa today passed defense appropriations totaling £40,000,000. Before passage the measure met with strong opposition from some congressional quarters.

Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts, strongly defending the necessity of approving the huge defense budget, declared in brief as follows:

"The defense appropriations are absolutely necessary in order to provide protection against air raids for important establishments within the country. The Union of South Africa, especially, must increase its air force, while anti-aircraft batteries must be provided for South African harbors."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BRITONS LIVE TOO LUXURIOUSLY

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The London press yesterday published bitter criticisms against the British people for their failure to understand the seriousness of the war and for their opposition to food rationing. Tea, meat, butter, fats, coffee, spices and other food necessities are being subjected to further restriction in distribution, and much complaint has been openly expressed by the British public.

The London News Chronicle charged that the Britons were looking at the war as a game and declared that their sacrifices were insufficient. The newspaper suggested that a strict rationing system be directed at restaurants, which would be forbidden to serve meals costing more than five shillings, and that racing and boxing be added to the list of banned public entertainments.

The London Daily Herald wrote that the British were eating, drinking and smoking too much and could easily permit closer rationing on these articles. The London Evening News went so far as to demand that the throwing away of scratch paper be forbidden under the penalty of a heavy fine.

AUSTRALIA'S INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

SHANGHAI, March 14.—The Australian Government announced yesterday that Justice Low, member of the Supreme Court of Victoria, has been conducting an investigation of the first air raid on Darwin last month.

Having close similarity to Owen Roberts' Investigation Commission of the Pearl Harbor disaster, the Low committee was ordered by the Government to inquire into and report on all the circumstances connected with the Darwin attack, including (1) the preparedness of the military, naval and air authorities, (2) the damages and casualties sustained, (3) the degree of cooperation existing between the regular services, and (4) the steps taken to meet the attack or to minimize its effect.

Justice Low is also to indicate whether any commander of the military, naval or air forces or any civil authority had failed to discharge the duties entrusted to him. Justice Low was reported as having completed taking all evidence at Darwin, but it will be necessary for him to gather further information before submitting his report to the Government.

昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可

U.S. NURSES PRAISE ZENTSUJI CAMP LIFE

Transferred to Kobe From War Captives Headquarters—Came From Guam

Five American nurses and a civilian internee arrived in Kobe from the Zentsuji War Prisoners' Camp at 5:30 a.m. on Friday.

In an interview with a Japan Times and Advertiser reporter at the Eastern Lodge where they are now interned, all five nurses, the Misses Virginia Fogarty, Leona Jackson, Lorraine Christinsen, Doris Yetter and Marian Olds, evinced great joy at being able to sleep on comfortable spring beds again for at Zentsuji, which once served as Army barracks, there was no room for such luxury as western-style beds.

The nurses unanimously declared, however, that the treatment accorded them at Zentsuji was excellent under the circumstances. Although they found Japan terribly cold as compared to tropical Guam, they soon habituated themselves to the new climate.

"The officers in charge of the camp were very considerate and courteous to us and did their best to make us comfortable," the nurses stated. They added that although their daily routine was the same as the men, they were sometimes permitted to take walks in the neighboring hills under escort. The meals at Zentsuji, they declared, were satisfactory.

Hospital Untouched

Asked to comment on the capture of Guam the nurses said that they were first aware that the Pacific trouble had come to a head when Japanese bombers roared overhead to drop their loads on the island. Not a single bomb, however, hit the hospital building where the nurses worked. When the Imperial Forces effected a successful landing on Guam, the nurses remained at their posts in the hospital. On December 10, when the American force in Guam laid down its arms, the nurses were permitted to remain at the hospital unmolested. Two days before they boarded a ship to be transported to Zentsuji, the nurses were transferred to the native nurses' quarters while Japanese Army doctors took over the duties at the hospital.

The five nurses assisted three American doctors, one of whom was the commanding officer of the U.S. Marines in Guam, in running the hospital which was capable of accommodating 150 patients. The five nurses, including a Mrs. Hellmers, who is also interned at the Eastern Lodge together with her baby, were the only American women in Guam at the outbreak of war. The other American women and their children were evacuated in November or before. Besides their hospital duties, the nurses were instructresses at the nurses training school in Guam.

In Best of Spirits

Before the reporter took his leave, he was asked by the nurses to convey a message through the medium of this paper to the war prisoners in Zentsuji to the effect that they had arrived safe and sound at Kobe and that they were comfortable and in the best of spirits.

The civilian internee who was transferred with the nurses from Zentsuji to Kobe is William A. Payne, a road construction foreman in Guam for the past six years. He is now interned together with other civilian internees from Guam in the Butterfield and Swire dormitory in Kitano-cho, Kobe.

In an interview, the newcomer also stated that he had received excellent treatment at Zentsuji by the Japanese officers. He said:

"It was cold at first, naturally, but I soon became used to it as did the others. The food was alright. We had eggs, fish, meat and plenty of vegetables. Those of us who volunteered to work were paid for it but some who didn't were not forced to. The Japanese soldiers out there are a bunch of regular fellas. Right now they're organizing a baseball team to play the internees. Some of 'em are good, too."

The daily routine of the Zentsuji prisoners is: Reveille at 6 a.m., muster at 6:45, breakfast at 7:30, cleaning and washing from 8:30 for those who do not work (the labor squad comprised from 80 to 90 prisoners), lunch at 12 noon, supper at 5 p.m. and lights out at 9. In their spare time the prisoners could read, play baseball or go shopping accompanied by an interpreter, for cigarets, etc., in the town of Zentsuji.

Queried as to how the war came to him, Payne told the Times and Advertiser reporter that on December 8 he was supervising work on a road in the north of the island when Japanese planes bombed the southern district where the military establishments were situated.

"I rushed to my home then to take my wife and son to the woods where they could seek shelter but there was actually no need for this as my house was not damaged. On December 10 I surrendered with the rest.

"To tell you the truth, I was surprised to learn that war had broken out. With Ambassador Nomura and Envoy Kurusu in the Washington negotiations, I was sure that war could be avoided and that Japan and America would continue friends.

"There was little fighting on Guam after the Japanese Forces landed. There were only 120 U.S. Marines to defend the island. The defense work had just begun and it is no small wonder that we were compelled to surrender so soon," the interviewed said.

William Payne, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, served on the army transport U.S.S. Gold Star during 1935 to 1936. During the two years, the transport stopped over at Yokohama two or three times so that Payne is well-acquainted with both the cities of Yokohama and Tokyo.

After serving on the Gold Star, Payne got a position as road foreman in Guam. He owned a cozy house in Guam which housed ninety of the Japanese occupation forces. He added that the souvenirs which he had collected in Japan must have been a source of interest to the Imperial troops.

U.S. Nurses From Guam

Arriving in Kobe from the Zentsuji War Prisoners' Camp on Friday were five American nurses who were brought to Japan from Guam together with U.S. war prisoners. The nurses were loud in their praise of the treatment being accorded the prisoners at the camp by the Japanese authorities. They also expressed amazement at the accuracy of the Japanese bombing of Guam, the hospital in which they were stationed remaining absolutely undamaged. The nurses are now interned in the Eastern Lodge in Kobe.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Welcome to the Manchoukuoan Envoy

ASAHI—The Emperor of Manchoukuo has dispatched General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Premier, to this country as Special Envoy to convey his sense of gratitude to the Japanese Government and people as well as to the Japanese Imperial Household, in this auspicious year of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo. The Manchoukuoan Special Envoy and his suite, who left Hsinking on March 11, is expected to arrive at Kobe today and reach the capital the following morning. We understand that His Majesty the Emperor will grant an audience to the Special Envoy and his suite on March 17 and honor them with attendance at an Imperial Luncheon the same day by way of extending a warm welcome to them. The Japanese nation, on its part, realizes the great significance of their visit to this country and accords them a most hearty welcome.

The State of Manchoukuo attained its tenth anniversary on March 1. During the past ten years of its existence, that country has made remarkable progress in all directions and the national foundations have been laid very solidly. The relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo is ever growing closer and Manchoukuo is fulfilling the lofty mission of helping forward the construction of New Great East Asia.

Due to the series of brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces in the present War of Greater East Asia, Japan is assured final triumph. It need hardly be said that when Japan is engaged in hostilities in the south, the defense of the north is of special importance. The powerful cooperation of Manchoukuo in the war effort is the source of genuine gratification for the Japanese people as very helpful to the expansion of Japan's fighting strength. The visit of the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy and his party to these shores at a time when Greater East Asia is resounding with joyous shouts of triumph gives us additional joy.

Indian Situation

MIYAKO—Britain, the illegitimate owner of India, is now placed in a position which is greatly menaced by Japan's military might on land and sea. And Britain also is feeling great anxiety that India will be wrested away from her by its legitimate owner in the near future. Japan is not concerned at all as to ownership of India, because it has no idea to wrest it away from Britain. The true situation is that India is to be returned to its legitimate owner. Britain will not be satisfied with this, but is it not natural that a country should be restored to its original and rightful owner? Why this has not been done so far is rather strange, to say the least. This is the time when the 350,000,000 Indians must insist on their right and have India for the Indians.

If India is wrested from British possession, Britain will see her existence endangered. Not only does Britain not like to part with India as that country is necessary for her defense against Japan, but India's separation, if realized, will nullify British wealth and strength. Of course, Britain does not like to dispense with Australia, but, if it is absolutely impossible for Britain to defend Australia, that territory had better be abandoned. This is the British idea. With regard to India, however, Britain's policy is different and it would be a great blow to her if India was taken away. It is for this reason that Britain is sending Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India to do something. Indians, however, have bitter experiences of having been deceived by Britain. They are not likely to be bitten again. This is the time for the 350,000,000 Indians to reconsider their attitude.

Indian soldiers have ever been made to bear the brunt of the Japanese attacks throughout the recent fightings in Malay Peninsula and Singapore and, when the situation turned unfavorably to the British, they were the first to flee, placing to responsibility of the reverses on the shoulders of Indians. Many instances of atrocities perpetrated by the British can be pointed to. Unless the Indians awaken now, it is hardly likely that India will be restored to them as "India for the Indians".

Merger of Sports Associations

HOCHI—All associations interested in the promotion of sports and martial arts will be combined into two large organizations, the Dai-Nippon Martial Virtue Association and the Dai-Nippon Physical Culture Association. The former will be established on the merger of organizations related to martial arts while the associations related to athletics will be combined into the latter. The merger plan was approved by the Cabinet the other day.

The combined martial art associations will be under the control of the Welfare, Education, War, Navy, and Home Ministries, while the combined sports organizations will be supervised by the Education and Welfare Ministries.

The merger of sports and martial art associations has been urged ever since the Government took in hand the control of political, economic, and cultural activities in the nation. The specific nature of the activities of some of these associations blocked the early realization of their combination. Now, however, under the supervision of the Government the combined sports and martial art organizations promise to attain healthy development. There will be an end of the public regard of sports and martial arts as amusement.

Sports and martial arts have a large part to play in the training of the Japanese for the task of leading the other races of Greater East Asia in the great work of making this part of the world a happy place for all to live in.

We are interested to know the policy the Government will follow in supervising and guiding the combined sports and martial art associations. The aims of the merger of these organizations will be defeated if officials go about the business of supervising the organizations in the belief that they are unerring judges in matters relating to sports and martial arts.

MANCHOU PREMIER TO EXPRESS THANKS

(Continued From Page 1)

tend a dinner party at the Premier's official residence.

March 19 (Thursday): Pay their respects to the Tama Mausoleum. Then attend a luncheon party given jointly by the three highest Army leaders. Visit the First Army Hospital and, in the evening, attend a dinner party given by Japanese Government leaders.

Will Visit Yokosuka

March 20 (Friday): Proceed to Yokosuka and attend a luncheon party held by the Navy and visit the Naval Hospital.

Attend a dinner party given by the Manchoukuo Ambassador at the Imperial Hotel for Japanese Government and Axis representatives.

March 21 (Saturday): Call on General Honjo and other prominent persons who have contributed toward the founding of Manchoukuo.

Visit the Manchoukuo Embassy.

In the evening act as host at a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel to a number of persons who have done much toward the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

March 22 (Sunday): Visit the Manchoukuoan Students Club, Manchoukuo Embassy. To be guests of companies operating in Manchoukuo at a welcome party at the Kabukiza theater.

March 23 (Monday): Repair to the Imperial Palace to sign their names before leaving Tokyo and proceed to the Omiya Palace for the same purpose. Also make a round of visits to the Premier and other persons concerned. Invite reception committeemen to a dinner party.

March 24 (Tuesday): Leave Tokyo Station at 9:00 o'clock in the morning.

March 25 (Wednesday): Pay respects to the Ise Grand Shrines.

March 26 (Thursday): Pay respects to the Jimmu Mausoleum and the Kashihara Shrine.

March 27 (Friday): Pay respects to the Momoyama Mausoleum.

Biographies of Visitors

Short biographies of Premier Chang and the principal members of his suite are given below:

Premier Chang, 70 years old, hails from Mukden Province. As a boy he received military education at a school in Mukden.

A follower of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, he was rapidly promoted in the Chinese Government. In 1927 he became War Minister in the Cabinet headed by Dr. Wellington Koo.

He was with Marshal Chang when the latter was killed in an explosion in 1928, and sustained severe injuries.

Among the posts subsequently held by him in the Chinese Government were, president of the Military Council and member of the Northwestern Political Commission.

Upon the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair in 1931, he parted company with the Chinese Government, and worked for the independence of Manchuria.

With the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire in 1932, he was appointed to the important post of high commissioner in the special area comprising the eastern portion of Manchuria.

He was War Minister of Manchoukuo before he was called to the Premiership in 1935.

Dr. Yuan Chen-Tse

Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, a native of Mukden Province, was born in 1893.

Graduating from a medical school in 1913, he took up a post in the hospital attached to the school. He was an adviser to the Government of Mukden Province before he transferred his allegiance to Manchoukuo when the State was founded in 1932. He was appointed Education Minister of Manchoukuo in 1935.

Dr. Yuan is widely known in Japan. He represented Manchoukuo in this country for more than three years before he was appointed to his present post of Communications Minister in December, 1940.

Feng Han-ching is a leader in industrial and business circles in Manchoukuo.

He became Justice Minister of Manchoukuo in a reshuffle effected in the Manchoukuo Government in March in 1933. In addition to being a member of the central committee of the Concordia Society, he is vice-president of the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Company, a post to which he was appointed in May, 1937.

Lieutenant-General Ho Yo-chieh, 42 years old, studied military science at a school in Mukden. In 1936 he was attached to the general staff of the Manchoukuo army. Shortly afterward he came to Japan to study. In 1938 he was graduated from the Army Staff College.

He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in March last year.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING HIGH

Egyptians Start Demonstrations and Hail Reich General

Transocean

SOFIA, March 5.—Anti-British sentiment is increasing in Egypt, according to statements made by members of the Bulgarian Legation in Cairo, who have arrived in Sofia, the newspaper Dnevnik reported yesterday.

Recently, large public demonstrations took place in Cairo, in which thousands of people carrying anti-British posters participated.

The demonstrators openly cheered Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German North African Corps, hailing him as "one of the greatest strategists, who will free Egypt from a foreign yoke."

SILVER FOXES
Direct from Own Farm, Select Best Quality, Very Moderate Prices
Will be shown to all by appointment without obligation.
E. SEMF
Tel. 06-4200, International Apts., No. 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Reaching Kobe Today

Premier Chang Ching-hui, Special Manchoukuo Ambassador, who together with his party, was scheduled to arrive in Kobe by boat early this morning, is shown in his study in the above picture. Premier Chang is to arrive in Tokyo on Monday.

Nation Told to Vote For Best Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

the political phase the reform and consolidation which are overdue, so that the establishment of a perfect high-degree defense State structure may be pushed forward. From this point of view, the Government expects the Yokusan (Imperial Rule Assistance) political structure to be established through the coming general election and the Diet to make a fresh start.

"In Japan, improvements and reforms in times of national emergency are invariably carried out successfully by the people as they are fully conscious of the fundamentals of the national polity. Lust for power or the pursuit of sectional interests has been jettisoned altogether and all the people are equally inspired by the unalloyed motive of aiding the Imperial Rule most faithfully. This nation which is now making the greatest development since its foundation is permeated with an ardent desire to aid the supreme task of establishing Greater East Asia in faithful fulfilment of its duties. The Imperial Diet of today must be one which contributes to the establishment of Greater East Asia through political efforts by concentrating this national spirit and sincerity in a most pure form.

"In order that the Imperial Diet may reflect this national spirit and sincerity in a concentrated form, it is necessary for new methods and contrivances to be adopted in conducting the general election. In the first place, special care must be taken in the delivery of election campaign speeches. Now that the fundamental national policy is definitely fixed, the courses which the 100,000,000 people of Japan should take is clearly indicated. Claptraps and speeches unbecoming to the time should be avoided as must also those speeches which tend to confuse the nation and lead it astray. Campaign speeches to be made in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia must be such as to set forth the true significance of the construction of Greater East Asia and to heighten the national ardor to aid the Imperial undertaking. They must be designed to remove any impediment which may exist to dampen this ardor.

"Secondly, election methods hitherto adopted must be Japonized. The Japanese people are naturally poor at self-advertisement or self-propaganda, and resort to such methods must be done away with as beneath true patriots. The candidates seeking election must be men of sterling worth who aim neither at the acquisition of power nor the pursuit of selfish interests and they should not indulge in self-eulogies. The Government is seeking the views of leaders in all circles as to how to secure the return of the most fitting candidates to the Diet.

"Thirdly, the evils which have attended past elections must be eliminated. Purchase of votes, offer of interests in exchange for votes, and other corruptive practices which have besmirched past elections and for which acts many people fell into the clutches of law must be abolished. It is inconceivable that such illegal practices would be committed in a general election held in the present war situation, but should any such deplorable actions be committed, it would not only do serious injustice to the nation which is devoted to the cause of aiding the Imperial undertaking but would do wrongs to the gallant officers and men who are fighting on the front line in the national cause."

Shortage of Goods In Britain Serious

(Continued From Page 1)

thorized. All these measures are directly traceable to the mounting shipping shortage and lack of man-power.

The anti-waste campaign has been carried out to the utmost with shops refusing to wrap purchases except foodstuffs and drugs. Housewives have been urged to save newspapers and empty paper containers. Theaters and movies halt performances in order to carry out spontaneous paper collections, when the patrons are urged to empty their pockets and purses of unnecessary paper.

Wasting bread, water and food residues also is punishable. Garbage incinerators have been transformed into factories where food remains are being processed into puddings to feed pigs, while the bones are being ground into fertilizers.

These restrictions still are found insufficient by some critics who are demanding in the press the prohibition of all that is not essential to the health of the nation. Some critics are demanding the creation of a five shilling limit to all meals, while others are severely assailing the sight of orchestras entertaining people in hotels and restaurants.

This is said to reflect the increasingly mounting realization by the British public that some privileged people still are evading the effects of restrictions to the detriment of morale and also the prosecution of the war.

KAWANA Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

High Class Steel Beds Wood Finish Any Color
Catalogue on Request
Japan's largest bed manufacturers
EMPRESS BED CO.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

TRY OUR GOOD OIL PERMANENT WAVE
BY OUR Experienced Beauty Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4393

NAZI COUNTER-BLOWS SMASH RED ATTACKS

Germans Wipe Out Trapped Soviets in Northern Sector—Malta Again Raided

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—German troops yesterday shattered strong Soviet forces by counter-attacking sharply in the course of defensive fighting in the Donetz area, the High Command announced today.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, German army units have cut off and destroyed a Soviet group in fighting lasting several days, the communique said. Soviet forces were reported to have lost 55 tanks on the Eastern Front from March 9 to 12.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique said successful attacks were launched against a British airdrome on the Egyptian coast, as well as against British troop concentrations and tent camps in Tobruk.

German aircraft scored numerous hits on grounded British planes during bombing attacks on the island of Malta, the communique stated.

The 7,270-ton Leander Class British cruiser, which was announced yesterday as torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, was ascertained to have been sunk following closer investigations, the communique said.

View Rumors Lightly

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 12.—Lively discussions by the American and British public concerning the possibility for offensive operations of the Anglo-American forces are viewed calmly by German military quarters and are taken as a sign of helplessness in view of the incessant defeats the Anglo-Saxon countries have experienced.

The same quarters point out that during the past winter months, all hopes of the Allies were pinned on an attempted Soviet offensive on the Eastern front.

However, they assert the Allies now realize these hopes are in vain because the Allies themselves admit that the Soviets obtained neither strategical nor operational successes. Moreover, they cannot hope to attain any.

In this respect, high German officials state that far more than half of what Soviet Russia originally held in readiness for this offensive has been destroyed during the months of December, January and February, adding that with the remaining forces, the Soviets cannot conduct any successful offensive.

Under the circumstances, the Allies are now confronted with the problem of what they themselves can undertake at the same time, feeling the compulsion of doing something.

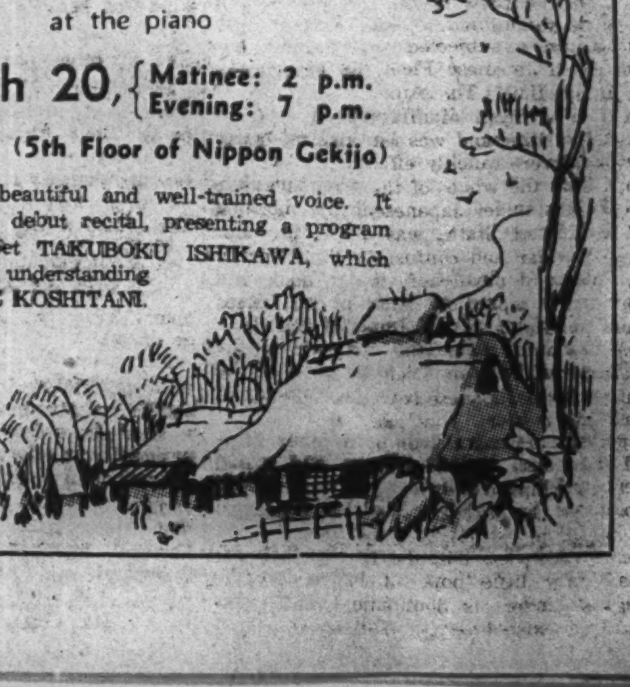
Results thus far, it is laconically declared here, are that much has been said on where and how an offensive can be undertaken, and Germany can look forward with confident calm to further developments.

PALACE HOTEL
Shanghai
Enjoys a world wide reputation for
COMFORT CUISINE SERVICE
Entirely renovated
Moderate Daily and Monthly Rates
Under Swiss Management

Original Beauty Parlor
KIN MINAMINAKA, Prop.
AUGUSTE GUEIRARD, Chief Beauty Specialist
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
ÇOIFFEUR FRANCAIS
APPAREILS FRANCAIS
TRAVAIL FRANCAIS
Appointment by Telephone 48-1224
36, Ichibei-cho 2-chome, Azabu

NISSEN
POLEON TABLETS-NISSEN-
is an epoch-making chemotherapeutic for treatment of Staphylococcal, Streptococcal and other bacteriological infections.
Each tablet of POLEON contains 0.5 g of the most effective 4-(4'-Aminobenzolsulfonamido)-benzolosulfondimethlamid.
Use: Otitis Media, Tonsilitis, Wound infections, Erysipelas, and all other suppurative diseases.
If without special medical advice, we recommend to administer two tablets after each meal. Daily dosage for adults; six tablets.
Poleon
Packages: 20, 100 and 500 Tablets.
The substance is also obtainable.
Manufactured by
Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha,
OSAKA

The First Vocal Recital
MISAO SUGA
Program Comprised of
Poems by TAKUBOKU ISHIKAWA
Composed by
Tatsunosuke Koshitani
Accompaniment: T. KOSHITANI at the piano
Friday March 20, Matinee: 2 p.m. Evening: 7 p.m.
Nichigeki Shogekijo (5th Floor of Nippon Gekijo)
Miss MISAO SUGA, one of my pupils possesses a beautiful and well-trained voice. It gives me pleasure to know that she plans to offer a debut recital, presenting a program consisting of poems by the late noted Japanese poet TAKUBOKU ISHIKAWA, which have been set to music with complete sympathetic understanding of the lyric emotion of the poems by TATSUNOSUKE KOSHITANI. I am sure that Miss SUGA will render these numbers with artistic interpretations and that her recital will be an outstanding concert of the season.
TAMAKI MIURA



PACIFIC WAR SEEN IN 35-YEAR OLD TALE

American Author Prophecies Sea Defeats for U.S., Commends Japan's Fighting Spirit

A detailed account of the war between Japan and the United States written 35 years ago by an American novelist strangely coincides with actual events occurring today.

The story was told in a 20-page contribution by Arthurton Brownell to the May 1907 issue of Pearson's Magazine in the United States. Takeshi Haruki accidentally discovered this magazine with its prophetic story in a second-hand bookstore in Los Angeles nine years ago.

Haruki wrote in a recent issue of the Sunday Mainichi how he had forgotten this magazine and that it was not until the beginning of this year that he recalled the story, entitled "Our War with Japan", written so many years ago. The magazine has a large picture of the then newly-elected American President William Taft and "Our War with Japan" written in bold, red print on the cover.

U.S. Fleet Sunk

Well-illustrated, the story featured a full-page drawing of the imagined sea-battle off Pearl Harbor with the Rising Sun flag hoisted high on Japanese warships. Other pictures, announced by the magazine publishers to be the work of six American artists, showed the American fleet going to the bottom near Hawaii under the fierce bombardment of Japanese naval units and an American battleship helpless in the Panama Canal, which had been drained through heavy damages inflicted on the water-course by Japanese bombardment.

Opening his story with the announcement that the Japanese-American war had been in progress for a year, Brownell expressed the gloomy prediction of the unfavorable situation facing the United States, caught totally unprepared for war and without the national determination to carry on a successful fight.

The author outlined the causes for the outbreak of the hostilities between the two countries. The predominant cause was the clash of policies regarding China and from this arose complications in international relations. There was also a heated rivalry between the merchant marines of both countries, with the Japanese shipping forging ahead in world commerce. A steady flow of cheap Japanese goods into American markets, leading to an unprecedented paralyzing blow on American industry, brought in its wake a flaming spread of anti-Japanese sentiment.

A heated controversy among the political factions of the country over the protective tariff issue failed to be reconciled. In a bitter presidential campaign a new president was elected from among the labor leaders of California, and under his influence a historic measure to restrict the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States was passed by Congress.

Rise in Indignation

This law was a virtual turning-out of Japanese laborers from their hard-earned homes, and Japan rose in indignation. In Tokyo, riots broke out because of this humiliating measure, and the safety of American residents here were endangered.

To offset this grave situation the American Government ordered an expeditionary force, composed of one battleship and two cruisers, to sail from Manila to protect the American nationals. Arriving in Tokyo Bay on February 18, 1915, the fleet disembarked a landing-party which was wiped out by the Japanese defenses, and an attack upon the warships resulted in their sinking in the bay.

Congress immediately declared war on February 22, and measures to prepare for war were hurriedly undertaken. It was planned that the Hawaiian Islands be protected by a fleet of two battleships and two cruisers dispatched from the Pacific coast. A huge fleet, the largest "ever to have sailed under the Star Spangled Banner," was concentrated on the Atlantic coast, and with the Battleship Pennsylvania as the flag-ship, 10 battleships, 29 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 20 torpedo boats were ordered to pass through the Panama Canal.

One unit of this armada was to sail directly to Manila, another to Hawaii and the third to the Pacific coast. When the first group of five battleships and four cruisers sought to traverse the Canal, a terrific bombardment by a Japanese naval squadron near the Pacific out'et of the canal ripped open the water-ways and water rushed out, leaving the American units stranded on land and made easy targets of the Japanese warships.

Hawaiian Sea-Battle

Another naval disaster followed. The American squadron of 12 warships stationed at Pearl Harbor was lured into an ambush off Molokai Island and was completely annihilated. The Philippine Islands were subjected to heavy attack by a Japanese Fleet at Olongapo on Subig Bay. The American squadron rushed from Manila to meet the Japanese Navy and was crushed. Troop landings were quickly effected, and by July, 1915, the whole of the Philippines group was under Japanese occupation.

The United States was swept by a wave of fear and confusion as successive news of naval defeats in the Pacific were reported. American naval bases at Guam and Wake fell to Japanese assaults, and the climax was reached when San Diego was bombarded by a Japanese squadron in August. The story concluded with the report of a fierce naval battle waging off the coast of California, the Japanese warships withdrawing with heavy losses on both sides.

According to Haruki, the story left unsaid the view that the United States had very little hope of holding the Pacific under its domination as long as there existed a strong Japan as rival, which was described by Brownell to be a nation with an incomparable fighting spirit and a growing economic strength following the Russo-Japanese War.

Except for the brilliant achievements of the Japanese air force, declared Haruki, everything that was told in the 35-year old story has been accomplished by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

CRANES UNDER OLD PINE TREES

By Katei Taki (1832-1901)
Painted in color on silk
Owned by Baron Koyata Iwasaki

One of a pair of sixfold screens, this shows cranes by a pond under old pines in the depths of a mountain. This work, characterized by the realistic, austere and minute draughtsmanship of various schools, may be regarded as representative of Katei Taki's later works.

Born in Tokyo, he first studied the Nanso-ga school of painting under Ooka Unpo (1765-1848); later he went to Nagasaki where his art developed under Tetsuo (1791-1871) and where at the same time he studied Chinese painting. Katei Taki's forte lies in flower-and-bird painting rather than landscape. Outside the influence of the movement of newly risen art in the early years of Meiji, he was one of the great artists to whom painting was the sole object of life. He was elected Artist to the Imperial Household in recognition of his merit.

(This is the ninth of the regular Sunday series on masterpieces of Japanese arts presented by the Society for International Cultural Relations)

CHURCHILL BLAMED FOR BRITAIN'S FATE

Berlin Press Says British Empire Is Doomed With Present Leader at Helm

Commenting on the series of defeats and blunders suffered by Britain since Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the German paper, Voelkischer Beobachter, declares that Britain is doomed with a leader who is good in only words and entirely ineffective in deeds.

The article reads:

Britain is doomed because it is not strong enough to stand on its own feet; and Britain's leader, the so-called greatest statesman in British history, Winston Churchill, has behind him an unbroken series of defeats and blunders ever since he took over the helm of government. Like the British war effort in general Mr. Churchill is good in words but entirely ineffective in deeds.

The Anglo-American propaganda machine has made a great fuss over Churchill. He was the man who allegedly represented the true British spirit, who epitomized the indominatable spirit of England the man who did not know the meaning of defeat, the very core of the Empire itself. Yet what has Churchill's record been since he became Prime Minister? A year and a half has passed since this miracle man became Britain's leader. And what has happened in that time? Is Britain better off or worse off? Well, just look at the situation as it stands today—and compare it with the time when Mr. Churchill took over.

Verge of Capitulation

France was on the verge of capitulation then; and Churchill admittedly was in a tough spot. But how much tighter that spot has become. Then there were still many potential allies, and Britain had something to look forward to. Churchill, in true accordance with the traditional British spirit of getting other nations and other proples to do the fighting for dear old England, has gone through the entire list. He got Jugoslavia and Greece to fight Germany: and those two deluded States proceeded to commit national suicide, leaving Germany and supreme master of the Continent of Europe.

Crete was still in British hands when Churchill became the leader of Britain; but that vital Mediterranean stronghold has been lost to Britain directly as a result of the debacle in the Balkans. Churchill was responsible for that, too. And now the Mediterranean is decidedly unsafe for British shipping. Britain can thank Churchill for that.

And then there was Soviet Russia—always a potential ally. Churchill sent to Moscow Britain's ablest negotiator, Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir Stafford did his job well enough. Soviet Russia was all prepared to launch an attack on Germany when Chancellor Adolf Hitler beat the Reds to the punch. But again Churchill guessed wrong. He thought the Bolsheviks would be able to keep the Germans occupied for years; and he rejected repeated Soviet requests for a diversionary offensive against the Germans on the Continent. Why send Englishmen to war when there were suckers to do the fighting for the British Empire? But within six months the Red army had been broken, and Soviet Russia no longer can be counted on as an important factor in the British war effort. That was another Churchill blunder. It was a blunder that almost cost Churchill his job. And probably the only reason he managed to hang on was because there was no one who could do any better to take his place.

Faithful Subject

Then there was the United States and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the King's most faithful subject. Mr. Churchill counted heavily on American assistance. President Roosevelt assured him that the United States would stand by England to the end. The President repeatedly expressed that sentiment publicly. So Churchill met Mr. Roosevelt at sea. That was the greatest publicity stunt of all times; but that was all it amounted to—just a great publicity stunt. Unfortunately for the British and American people, however, the two leaders succeeded only in fooling themselves and their own people.

Roosevelt and Churchill told each other how strong they were and how much they could accomplish together. They believed their own little fantasies so implicity that they even drew up plans as to how they would rule the world after they got through conquering it. And they named their plan the Atlantic Charter. It sounded wonderful for Britain and America; but the basis was only hot air.

The President promised Churchill that he would get the United States into England's war, and the Prime Minister confidently looked forward to the pleasure of using American boys to carry on the war after the Bolsheviks had been finished off. Everything looked fine, and England had nothing to worry about. It looked even better after Mr. Roosevelt sent the United States Navy into a shooting war against the Germans in the Atlantic. There was proof that Roosevelt was not lying; and it was only a matter of time before America's full participation in the war was accomplished.

Pledges Aid to U.S.

To make the cheese more binding, as it were, Mr. Churchill pledged Britain's aid to the United States in the event of a war against Japan in the Pacific. He said Britain would declare war on Japan within the hour if the Japanese ever went to war against the United States. The American admirals who also attended the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at sea probably told the Prime Minister that the United States Navy could and would blow the Japanese Navy out of the water in two weeks; and that gave Mr. Churchill much encouragement. He figured he could safely declare war on Japan, and still leave the fighting to the Americans, while at the same time Britain would get credit for having allied herself with the United States, thus obliging the Americans to participate fully in England's war in the Atlantic and in Europe.

And there is where Churchill made his greatest blunder. He believed that story about destroying the Japanese Navy in two weeks. He acted on the strength of his belief; and now it is too late to retract. As a result of America's participation in the war, England finds herself worse off than she ever was before. Quite aside from the very serious losses suffered in the Pacific already, Britain now finds herself cut off from American Lend-Lease aid, on which the whole British war effort hinges. Roosevelt is keeping everything for America now—and still he finds the United States woefully short of all weapons of war.

Churchill probably is the greatest orator of all time; but wars are not won with speeches. And unfortunately for the British and American people, they have permitted themselves to be deceived by the verbal spell-binding of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. The Anglo-American propagandists have made giants out of Churchill and Roosevelt; but in the showdown, these two men have shown what they are worth. England has suffered tremendous setbacks since miracle-man Churchill stepped into office. And as for Roosevelt's record of accomplishment—what do we see but the destruction of the United States Pacific fleet and the inevitable loss of the Philippine Islands together with the vital naval bases at Guam, Wake and Midday Islands? Churchill and Roosevelt talked a great war, but all their humbug is now coming out in the wash.

Kobe Notes

The Kobe Union Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Lucie-Resie Schmidt, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Schmidt, of No. 1 Kusugaoka, Rokko, Nada-ku, Kobe, became the bride of Werner Schuette, of Bremen, Germany, who is a member of the staff at the German Embassy in Tokyo.

The Rev. Dr. Hennig of Kyoto was the officiating minister. Mr. G. Broetje, of H. Ahrens & Co., Kobe, was the organist, while Miss H Schubert of Kobe was the vocal soloist.

The bride wore a white satin dress with a long veil and carried a bouquet of white carnations and sweet peas.

The Misses Barbara Schinzinger and Ursula Loch were bridesmaids and wore long silk dresses of old rose color. The bride's mother was dressed in a long, dark lilac velvet dress.

The two groomsmen were Thomas Thordsen, of the Standard Braid & Produce Co. of Japan, in Kobe, and Kurt Richard Luedde-Neurath, of the German Embassy in Tokyo. Miss Orth and Master Jochen Schmidt were flower girl and page of honor respectively.

A reception followed in the Social Hall of the Kobe Union Church. Christian Holstein, uncle of the bride, proposed the toast to the couple, which was responded to by the groom.

Following the reception, the bride and groom left on their honeymoon which will be spent at Kyoto and at Shiga Heights in the Japan Alps. The bride's going away dress was a light grey costume.

The couple will take up residence at No. 485 Zaimokuza, Kamakura upon their return from the honeymoon.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on Friday, March 13: Mr. K. Akiyama, Mr. A. Chujo, Mr. M. Hamano, Mr. Y. Hirayama, Mr. M. Inouye, Mr. K. Kawanishi, Mr. M. Kubota, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Masaki, Mr. M. Namikawa, Mr. T. Nanno, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. Y. Shime, Mr. S. Sakai, Mr. R. Tanaka, Mr. Y. Uyeki, Mr. K. Yoshida and Mr. C. Kitahama.

Swedes in London

Transocean

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—The Vice-President and Vice-Secretary of Swedish Labor Unions, Gunnar Anderson and Victor Amond respectively, have arrived in London, according to reports from the British capital. They will be guests of the Congress of British Trade Unions.

Paper Shortage in Britain

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The paper shortage in Britain has become so acute that the authorities have issued a decree prohibiting the destruction of paper of any kind, according to a London report.

Forty British Airmen Captured by Italians; Malta Subjected to Terrific Axis Raids

Transocean

ROME, March 1.—During the past few weeks alone forty members of the R.A.F. fell into Italian hands, according to a report from an Italian base in the Mediterranean published in yesterday's Giornale d'Italia. These airmen, the paper adds, were almost exclusively Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, and Canadians who had taken off from the British air-base of Malta.

The report goes on to deal with the extraordinarily difficult position in which the island of Malta finds itself as the result of incessant day and night bombings of the Axis air forces. In between air attacks the personnel of the British airport on Malta had their hands full, clearing away debris from previous attacks, as far as this was possible. Of the barracks, depots, and workshops there was little left that might still be used.

Thus nothing is left of the Senglesi arsenal, with its workshops, docks, fuel depots and harbor installations, there being only a heap of debris and twisted iron girders, while the same holds good for La Valetta.

In this connection the Giornale d'Italia announced to the Italian public that the next Italian weekly news-reel of the "Duce" would show Italian sailors in action during their latest attack on La Valetta, placing barricades in front of the harbor as well as attacking enemy ships which happened to be on the scene at that time.

IRAN MADE TO SIGN HUMILIATING PACT

Cunning British Diplomats Rob Country of All Vestige of Sovereignty

The treachery of the British in making Iran sign a treaty which completely robs the latter of any vestige of sovereignty was severely criticized by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a German paper. The article, disclosing the terms of the pact, stated:

Whoever has observed the events leading up to the occupation of Iran by British troops will not have the slightest doubts that this country has been robbed of its sovereignty.

One of the most interesting and grotesque political machinations of our time is presented by the recent conclusion of a treaty between Iran and Britain.

The British pledge themselves to guarantee the integrity and political sovereignty of Iran against any attack from the outside. The fundamental contradiction contained in this treaty is brought out in that particular phrasing in which it is stated that political sovereignty is guaranteed.

What sort of integrity is it that is guaranteed not by the country itself, but by the armies of an invader. The wording of the treaty clearly reveals that the Iranian defense forces have been reduced to a minimum, curtailing their functioning power to the maintenance of peace and order.

This part of the agreement is reminiscent of the various Paris treaties (Versailles, Trianon etc.), which due to their revengeful and narrow-minded stipulations may be looked upon as one of the major causes of the present world conflict.

It not only sounds rather amusing but also impudent, if an additional clause in the Teheran treaty maintains that Iran is not expected to partake in any operation of the allied powers with her army. This is just about the same as if a soldier would have his gun taken away from him and then be told that in the event of a clash he would not be required to shoot.

The climax of the British conception of Iran's sovereignty and integrity is reached in those clauses of the treaty in which Iran is permitted to make use of all the various means of communications, and that on the other hand the allied forces would maintain garrisons in Iran at every place they may deem fit.

The fine tact and delicate treatment accorded to Iran is brought out in the declaration that the presence of Allied troops in Iran should not be looked upon as an army of occupation. It can easily be imagined what this sovereignty looks like: machine-guns in front of government buildings, proclamations on the walls of houses wherein the populace is requested to maintain peace and order, while the Iranian government gives its advice "absolutely free."

The whole beautiful treaty is crowned in the concluding paragraphs: In all peace treaties to be concluded, Iran is promised participation as "equal partner."

A rather unique invention in British treaty technique is this "equal partner" idea in a country in which the British have grabbed all key positions, and where the government of "free" Iran is entirely dependent on the orders of the army of occupation.

In order to complete the farce, the treaty further signifies that Iran is not to maintain diplomatic relations with countries with which Britain is in a state of war. This almost sounds as if Iran would immediately have taken up again diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy, had it not been for this clause in the treaty. Or is this only one of the meaningless gestures in this most ridiculous of all treaties?

"Monique"

Fully experienced and skilfull dressmaker

Purveyors to Embassies and Legations

87 Yamashita-cho, YOKOHAMA

Tel. 2-3813

BOLSHEVIK MENACE MOUNTS IN BRITAIN

Sir Stafford Cripps' Recent Remarks Carefully Studied In Berlin

The British public was told to awaken to the reality of the Bolshevik menace which is now engulfing England by Berliner Boersen Zeitung, a German journal. The article pointed out this danger has become pronounced since the return of Sir Stafford Cripps to London, according to Transocean.

All the speeches and actions by means of which the former British envoy to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps endeavored to introduce himself to the unsuspecting British public upon his return to London to an increasing degree give the impression that he had joined the Communist Party and would now work in London as an "activist."

The manner in which Cripps attempted to adapt the British system to the Bolshevik one is, to say the least, suspicious to a high degree. Whoever has an opportunity to listen to the former Ambassador cannot help but see the shadow of Stalin standing behind him dictating what to say.

This new tactic of employing veiled hints instead of direct statements reveals the old plan of delivering Europe to Bolshevism in order to seek refuge on the island, though heavily damaged.

Nevertheless the allowances made by Cripps to the Bolsheviks with respect to the role to be played by Communism in Britain must be quite considerable. Thanks to the loquacity of Sir Stafford we have gained an insight into certain historical developments, the character of which heretofore has been persistently denied by the British.

Thus Cripps declared: "I believe that Stalin in the beginning of 1939 was sincerely endeavoring to conclude an agreement with Britain and France. When he was not able to achieve this, he himself was not ready to oppose Germany. Immediately after he signed the agreement with Germany, he put his armament program on a wartime basis in order to prepare for the moment when he would have to fight Germany." This outline not only manifests a confession of undeniable war-guilt, but also confirms the premeditated breach of treaties, a traditional principle of Bolshevik world domineering strategy.

Cripps still more clearly reveals the contents of his Moscow parleys, when he declares: "There remains no doubt, that the Soviet Union would become the greatest Continental power with its seat in Berlin in the event of an allied victory!" Apart from the obvious weakness which becomes apparent by the doubt expressed in an allied victory, Sir Stafford Cripps' utterances show how far the division of the world between the Anglo-Saxons and the Bolsheviks has already been prearranged.

The whole question hinges on the Bolsheviks' ability to realize their plan to drive their power forward with British connivance and with British aid. This would not mean anything else but that the last bastion against world-Communism has fallen and thus the Red peril would be able to roll across Europe without meeting with any resistance whatsoever. In such an event the English Channel would certainly not be considered an obstacle.

This has surely been clear to the former British Ambassador in Moscow. It is to be assumed that Cripps has obtained the permission and agreement of his government in London on the subject of his conversations in Moscow. A rather peculiar light is thereby thrown on the state of mind of the British Government by these revelations made by Cripps, revealing that the Government does not shrink from delivering the entire continent of Europe to a destructive fate in order to prolong its own existence, be it only for a short period of time.

What will happen if one day the Red peril should come pushing over the rocks of Dover to flood Britain? This seems to be a worry for the short-sighted catastrophe politicians, to which for the time being they shut their eyes.

First Europe is sacrificed to the rapaciousness of the Russian bear, as hope is held thereby to still his hunger at last for a short period of time.

However the true purpose of the Bolshevik-British coalition no longer serves its purpose as both partners will have no opportunity to look forward to the realization of their ideas.

De Gaullists Proclaim Stricter Censorship For Syria and Lebanon

Transocean

ANKARA, March 11.—Stricter censorship has been instituted in Syria and Lebanon during the past weeks by order of the de Gaullist representative, General Catroux. Not only foreign mail matters but domestic mail matters as well are subject to censorship. Punishment for violation of censorship ordinances has been made more severe. General Catroux's latest ordinance reminds the civilian population that it is forbidden to express any criticism either verbally or in writing about the de Gaullist or British forces. Critics are threatened with drastic punishment.

NEW HOUSES PROHIBITED

British Issue Decree Restricting Use Of Building Materials in Palestine

Transocean

ANKARA, February 24.—Building work has been prohibited in Palestine by a decree of the British High Commissioner, it is reported from Jerusalem.

Another decree stipulates that all building material as well as electrical appliances and equipment must be reported to the authorities. All building material is subject to confiscation.

This measure is believed to have been taken in view of difficulties encountered in importing building material needed for British fortifications in Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon.

Portraiture as an Art—

ICHIJO STUDIO

ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.

19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

SUSPENDERS

Y. OMIYA & Co.

Imperial Hotel Arcade
TOKYO

Tel Ginza 3964

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, and GENERAL DRY GOODS.

NISSAN SENZAI

Soap Beads (Japanese Patent)

Housewives prefer NISSAN SENZAI for laundering because it ensures de luxe laundering. Also for SHAMPOO. Once tried, you will always use NISSAN SENZAI beads!

NIPPON YUSI K.K.

HEAD OFFICE: Nissan Bldg., Tamura-cho, Shiba, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza (57) 7151-9, 7121-5

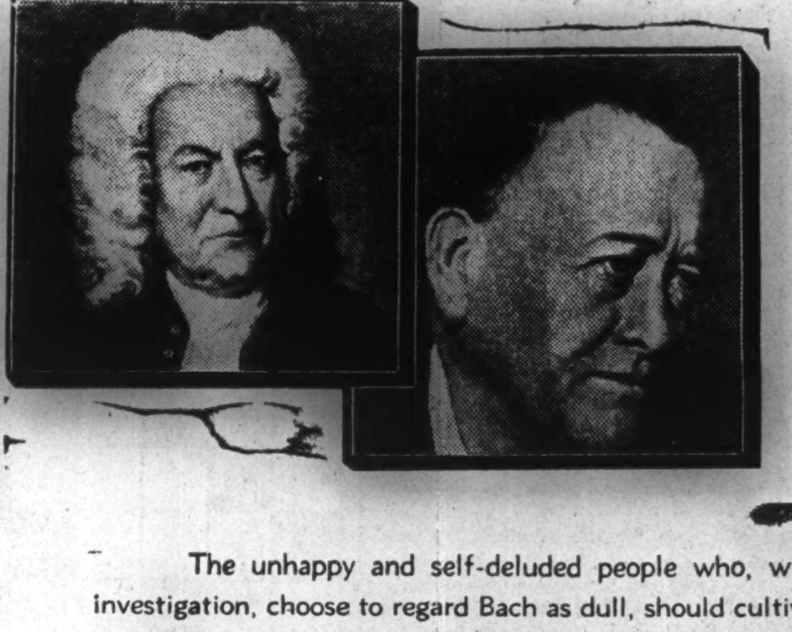
Records Bought & Sold

MEIKYOKU-DO

14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA

Tel. 25-2443

BACH: Suite No. 2 in B minor for Flutes and Strings



MASTERWORKS SET NO. 374

¥12.84 for the set, complete with Album

The unhappy and self-deluded people who, without much or any investigation, choose to regard Bach as dull, should cultivate an acquaintance with all four of the Suites. Really, he was a merry fellow at times, as merry as one gifted with robust health, confidence in his own powers, a happy inward life, and twenty children—can well be.

Of the four Suites, the second is perhaps the most popular. The germ of this Suite lies in the original manner in which dance tunes of different nationalities are strung together in pleasing sequence.

a) Largo	d) Sarabande	g) Polonaise
b) Allegro	e) Bourree No. 1	h) Minuet
c) Rondeau	f) Bourree No. 2	i) Badinerie

WILEM MENGELBERG and THE CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA

Three 12-inch Blue Label Records, Nos JW-318—JW-320

In Special Album, complete with Notes

Columbia

GINZA-DO

Opposite Matsuya Dept. Store. Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 1767.

ALL SPORTS MERGED UNDER TWO BODIES

Martial Arts Also Included—Under State Control With Tojo as Director

All associations related to sports and material arts will be merged into two major associations under Government control, one the Dai-Nippon Martial Virtue Association and the other, the Dai-Nippon Physical Culture Association, to be headed by Princes of the Blood, with Premier General Hideki Tojo assuming the directorship.

The Dai-Nippon Martial Virtue Association, according to the general plans approved by Friday's meeting of the Cabinet Council, will have as its president, His Imperial Highness Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto. The Association will be under the directorship of Premier Tojo, assisted by Cabinet Ministers.

This Association will be divided into five deparments respectively to supervise affairs connected with fencing (the use of halberds included), jujitsu, archery, bayonet exercise and shooting.

Tokyo will be the headquarters of the Association, while every prefecture in Japan Proper, Chosen, Karafuto, Kwantung Province and the Mandated South Sea Islands will each be provided with a branch of the Association.

Furthermore close liaison will be established between the Association and those training in the martial arts in the countries included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As now scheduled, the inauguration of the Association will be held at the Seiyoken Restaurant in Uyeno Park at 2 p.m. on March 21 with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, Premier Tojo and other Cabinet Ministers.

The function will also be attended by about 400 representatives of various organizations connected with martial arts throughout the country.

Among the enterprises to come under the supervision of the Dai-Nippon Martial Virtue Association are: (1) dissemination of the significance of martial arts, (2) training of experts, (3) grading of skill in the arts, (4) preservation of old types of the arts, and (5) manifestation of services rendered for the promotion of the arts.

Another organization, the Dai-Nippon Physical Culture Association, will be jointly run by the Welare and Education Ministries.

A Prince of the Blood will head the Association as its president, while Premier Tojo will assume its directorship assisted by three vice-directors to which posts the Education and Welfare Ministers and a civilian will be appointed.

The new Association will have as its regular members the leaders of the existing sports associations among both Government and civilian circles.

It will see to (1) close cooperation with the Government on the execution of various official measures concerning physical culture, (2) training of leaders of various branches of sports and games, (3) promotion of international functions related to physical culture, and (4) encouragement of scientific researches concerning sports, etc.

This Association is scheduled to be formally organized around the beginning of April.

Meanwhile, the Government has already arranged to defray a sum of ¥400,000 as its subsidy to the Dai-Nippon Physical Culture Association for this year. The Government's subsidy to both organizations will be made annually with different sums.

NEW CONCERT GROUP MAKES DEBUT IN TOKYO

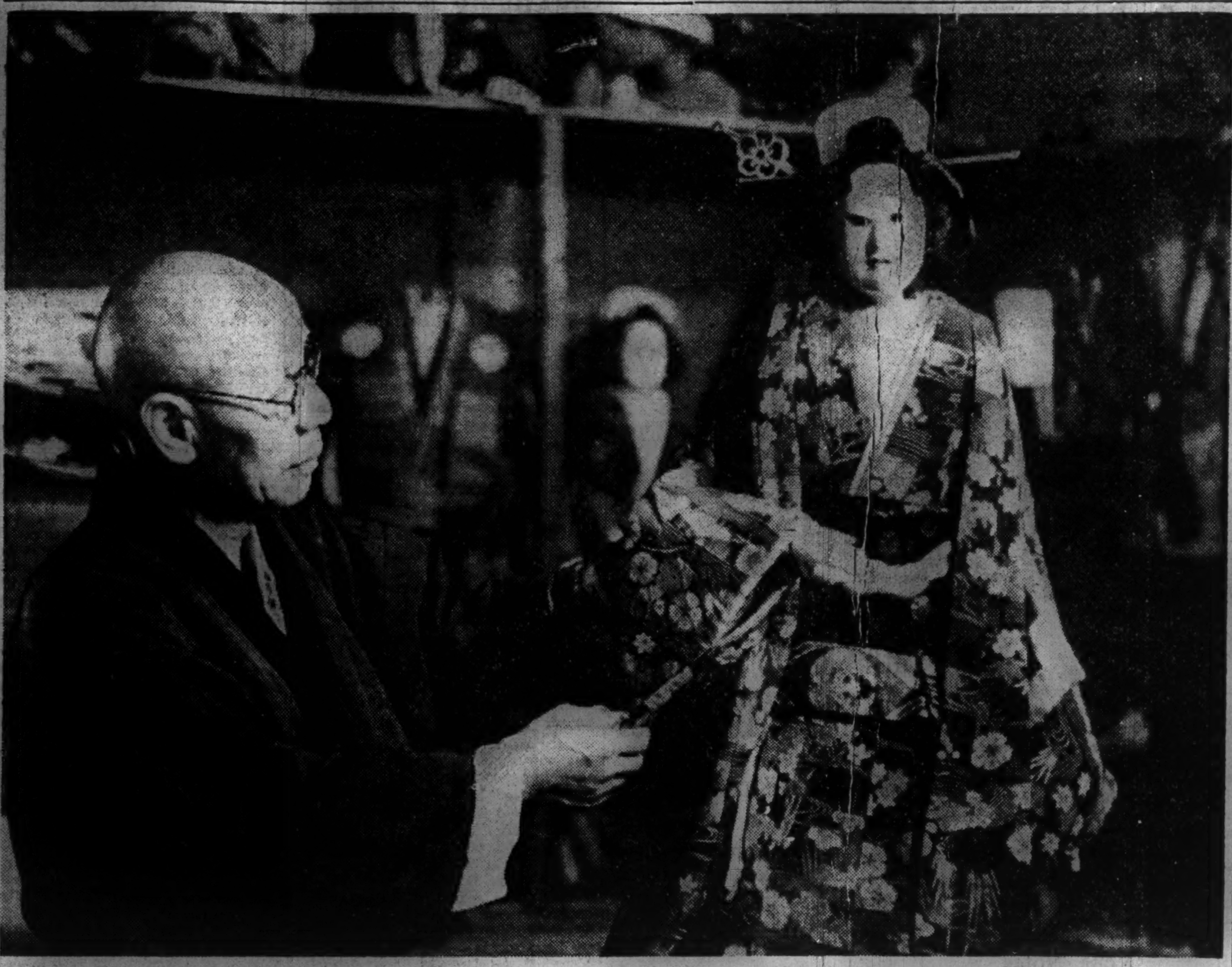
Capacity Audience Attends Recital Tuesday Night at Sangyo Kaikan

A newly founded group of young Japanese musicians, the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, appeared for the first time in the second of the series of "Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concerts" given at the Sangyo Kaikan, last Tuesday night, under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim. An all-Bach program was presented, including the Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major; the Violin Concerto in E major; the Church Cantata No. 53 for mezzo-soprano, "Schlage doch, Gewunschte Stunde"; the Piano Concerto in F minor, and the Suite in B minor for Flute and Strings.

The Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra presented itself on its first night as a small group of picked string players, most of whom were graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music. Apparently in but a few rehearsals, this orchestra was wielded together into an ensemble which offered precise and accurate performances. Especially in the interchanging play of the individual groups of instruments in the Brandenburg Concerto, and in the elegance with which the ancient French dance forms of the B minor suite were rendered, the young ensemble showed its merits.

Much toward the success of the evening was contributed by the four soloists, all of whom were connected with the Tokyo Academy of Music, too: Hisaoki Ono, violin; Miss Sueko Hirahara, mezzo-soprano, Miss Ruriko Tominaga, piano, and Kazunori Sato, flute. While it would be unjust to pick out any of the solo numbers as outstanding, it may be said that rarely a concert is heard in Tokyo in which all of the soloists give performances of such an equally high standard. Conductors, soloists, and orchestra were cordially applauded at the close of each number and in particular at the conclusion of the concert.

Puppet and Manipulator



The classic puppet theater of Japan still maintains considerable popularity and is regularly performed in Osaka at the Bunrakuza. It is one of the oldest forms of entertainment in this country. Shown above is one of the female dolls and the manipulator who usually undergoes years of apprenticeship before he is permitted to appear before the public. Photo by K.B.S.

History of Puppet Theater in Japan

Earliest Puppeteers Called Kugutsu Popular in 10th Century—Bunraku Still Preserves Classic Art in Osaka

Early March is full of reminders of traditional Japanese dolls, and it may be well for us at this time to review the history of the puppet, a worthy heritage of old Japan.

The puppet is known as Ayatsuri in Japanese which means the manipulating of dolls by a living person. The traditional puppet play of Japan is a sort of opera resting upon three integral elements: music, action and plot. The samisen furnishes the music; the puppets are the dumb actors; the plot is told by the chorus who recite the story to the accompaniment of the samisen. Naturally, all puppet shows did not fall within this restricted class, and the puppet plays as defined above dates from the end of the sixteenth century, although "gesture talking," with dolls mimicking men and gods, dates from very early days in Japan as well as in other countries. There are some localities where this gesture talk is still preserved in its primitive form.

A search through ancient chronicles for traces of such "movable dolls" reveals that the earliest puppeteers were called Kugutsu. Nothing is known of their ancestry or place of origin, but it is certain that they lived in this country early in the tenth century. Their men were engaged chiefly in hunting, and in addition in manipulating dolls and performing acrobatic feats and tricks of magic. The women earned a living by singing in the streets. They were a very unusual group of wanderers, migrating from one place to another. But later they settled in certain localities, making their homes usually in the neighborhood of Buddhist and Shinto temples. Finally, they were employed in religious propaganda in which their skill in puppet-manipulation was utilized to great advantage. Those Kugutsu who settled in a town called Nishinomiya near Kobe came to be known by the name of "Ebisu-kaki" or "Ebisu-Mawashi," or people who manipulated the images of Ebisu, the traditional god of wealth.

The stage for their dolls was a portable one in the shape of a box which they held at chest level by long strings hanging from their necks. Manipulating Ebisu and other personae they went on provincial tours in Western Japan. At this point of development, the puppet met and adopted joruri, a popular form of dramatic ballad chanted to the accompaniment of the three-stringed samisen. The puppet show thus acquired its musical instrument and story. The partnership of the puppet and joruri was an event of utmost importance, for it took on for the first time an aspect of musical drama with a voice that was highly appealing to the populace. The genius who hit upon the idea of combining these two popular elements was one of the Ebisu puppeteers of Nishinomiya.

Thus the cradle of the puppet play in its current sense is in Western Japan, in the vicinity of Kyoto and Osaka, but its popularity soon spread all over the country, shortly reaching Edo, the Capital of the Shogunate.

Joruri, on the other hand, was essentially an Eastern culture and made greater progress in Edo than in the west, branching into several schools. Its progress culminated in the gidayubushi which was achieved toward the end of the seventeenth century through the combination of Takemoto Gidayu's voice and Chikamatsu Monzaemon's pen. Their cooperation turned another page—nay a chapter—in the history of the Japanese puppet theater. For Chikamatsu was the greatest playwright the country had ever produced, whose achievements have not been surpassed since. Born shortly after the death of the poet of Stratford, he is known as the Shakespeare of Japan. The contribution of this dramatic genius made literary masterpieces of joruri ballads. We must remember also that an unspeakable embellishment was further endowed upon the dramatic stories by the mellifluous voice of Takemoto.

Thus the puppet acquired its dramatic element, and puppetry for the first time became a theater art worthy of the name. Theaters came to be built exclusively for puppet show: first Takemoto-za, then Toyotake-za, and so on, and the first half of the eighteenth century saw the flowering of this unique art. Subsequent improvement in mechanism and stage setting helped to prolong the period of prosperity.

To illustrate the steady mechanical improvement, we may mention some new devices invented during the heyday of its history, the mouth and five fingers of hands were made movable in 1727; in 1730 the eyes and eye-lids were made movable; in 1733 the finger-tips were made movable; and finally in 1736 a new trick was devised whereby the eye-brows could be lifted or lowered. And the present practice of manipulating a puppet by three persons originated in 1737.

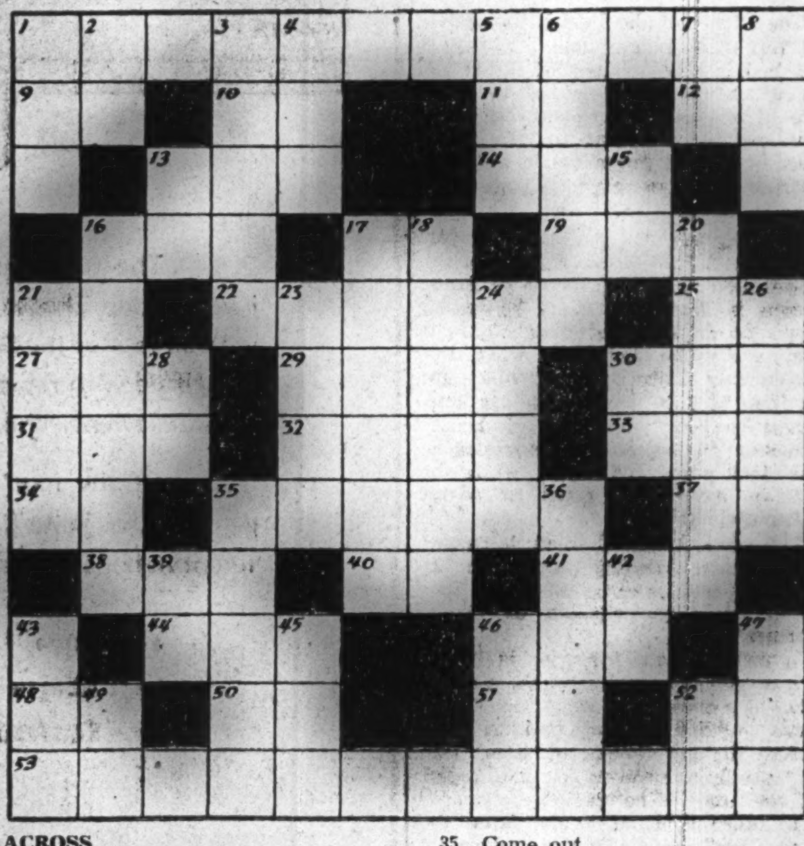
A very curious fact to be remembered in this connection is that the puppet show, which developed simultaneously with the Kabuki drama, was actually one step ahead of it in excellence, to say nothing of its popular favor, and consequently the living Kabuki actors went to Puppet theaters to study the gestures of puppets which in turn they imitated on the stage. This was an act of self-defense, for otherwise all the theater-goers would flock to the puppet theaters. The Kabuki actors had to prove themselves as good as the dolls! Nowhere else can be found a testimony so eloquent in praise of the Japanese puppet than in this instance of imitation of the actions of lifeless dolls by the living actors.

How sincere their desire was to imitate puppets and how thoroughly successful they were at copying can be seen even today through some of the stereotyped body movements of the Kabuki actors which are reminiscent of this early copying. It is true of course that in later days the order was often reversed. During the latter half of the eighteenth century the Kyoto and Osaka people grew tired of the puppet plays, and there being no distinguished playwrights for them, the art of puppetry was gradually overshadowed by the popularity of Kabuki and was bound to decline. The people of Yedo were not slow in catching the same lassitude. When the puppet theater declined, joruri was separated from it and was recited in the banquet halls or used as a part of the Kabuki drama where it remains today.

In Yedo, especially, several schools of Bungo joruri, a peculiar adaptation to the Kabuki, prospered greatly as theater music. Once master, reigning supreme in the domain of bourgeois amusement, the puppet play all but died out and survives today only in the Bunraku-za of Osaka in its strictly orthodox form. A Bunraku program will reveal to anyone with an eye what an incredible degree of perfection it attained two centuries ago—not only in the technique of manipulation but also in the exquisite stage-craft and extravagant costume art.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 8



ACROSS

1. Public announcement.
9. Chinese measure.
10. French article.
11. Gallium.
12. Short laugh.
13. Prize.
14. Individual.
16. Misbegotten fellow.
17. Wireless remittance.
19. Where a canal would eclipse Shonan's importance.
21. Order of Merit.
22. Mocks.
25. Point of the compass.
27. Knowledge.
29. Prefix meaning "being".
30. Give in.
31. Beverage.
32. Later on.
33. Condition.
34. Personal pronoun.
35. Come out.
37. By.
38. Measure of space.
40. Initials of Japanese symbol.
41. Back.
44. Treat.
46. Measure of surface.
48. Month of the Hebrew sacred year.
50. Chaldean city.
51. This would make anybody jump on the wagon.
52. Me and mine.
53. Military posts.

DOWN

1. Go to and fro.
2. Japanese measure.
3. Prehistoric (and also modern) dwelling place.
4. Protection.
5. Past.
6. Large receptacles.
7. Exclamation.
8. Pure.
13. Parent.
15. Suffix.
16. Yellow dish, now rare.
17. Lame word for ships.
18. Gives knowledge privately.
20. Consecrate.
21. Up to the mark.
23. Rich soil.
24. Secret society.
26. Pitcher.
28. Japanese particle.
30. It covers shipments.
35. Follow.
36. This completes a circuit.
39. Initials of famous seat of learning.
42. Faith.
43. Practical joke.
45. Stray.
46. Notices.
47. Name of a consonant.
49. Exist.
52. Increase.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change TOWN into FAIR in six steps.

SOLUTION OF LAST TEASER

One way is: ILK, ILL, ALL, AIL, AIT, KIT, KIN.

Solution of Crossword No. 7

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

PORTUGAL ACTS TO REGAIN RIGHTS IN EASTERN AFRICA

Government Reclaims Sovereignty Over Manica and Sofala From British

Transocean

LISBON, February 28.—Sovereign rights exercised by the Mozambique Company in the districts of Manica and Sofala, in Portuguese East Africa, will be taken over by the Portuguese State as from July 8 this year, it was officially announced here yesterday.

The Mozambique Company, whose shares are almost exclusively held by British concerns, had rented these districts for a period of 99 years holding there sovereign rights including the right to coin its own money, issuing its own stamps and having its own Customs Office.

British shareholders of this company are trying to invest the repaid capital running into many million escudos within Portugal. They have already bought up the insurance company Sagres and are now attempting to secure control of the Diario de Lisbon and other Portuguese newspapers.

Today's Sports

RUGBY

O.B. LEAGUE—Gakushi vs. St. Paul's O.B. and Waseda O.B. vs. Keio O.B. at Meiji Shrine stadium, kick-off 1:30 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY

German team vs. Yokohama Japanese Club at Yokohama Y.C. & A.C. field 11 a.m. Also a German team vs. All-Yokohama team HANDBALL game from 1 p.m.

JUDO

Tokyo City Boy's Meet at the Kodokan, Suidobashi Koishikawa-ku from 9 a.m.

Several interesting sporting events are scheduled to take place today in scattered parts of Tokyo and Yokohama.

The Kanto O.B. rugby race enters into the final drive with two matches programmed at the Meiji Shrine stadium. The first of these is the St. Paul's vs. Gakushi Club fracas, while the second encounter will have the traditional Waseda-Keio match. Kick-off is to be at 1:30 p.m.

At the Yokohama Y.C.A.C. grounds, the local German hockey team will face an All-Yokohama Japanese team, in a game that should provide good hockey. The Germans are fresh from a 13 to 2 victory gained over the Mita Club last week and are reported to be at top strength. In the Yokohama Japanese, the Germans are expected to encounter stiff opposition. The match is scheduled for 11 a.m.

Handball, the European variety, is also to be contested between the Germans and Japanese at the Y.C.A.C. at 1 p.m. Handball in this case resembles soccer, only, as the name implies, the ball is handled by hand only.

In contrast to Western sports, the Kodokan at Suidobashi will be the scene of a Judo meet. Participated by young boys throughout Tokyo, the Meet is scheduled to get under way at 9 a.m. and continue to late afternoon.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Sunday

6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Classics and Spirits," by Dr. Shozo Kawano.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Takeshi Kajiwara; Patriotic Poem Recital by Announcer Seto.
8:00 News; Orchestra, Opera "Barber of Seville"—Overture (Rossini); Violin solo, "Romance in F Major" (Beethoven); Piano solo, "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Listz) and Orchestra, Waltz "Blue Danube" (Ivanovici).
9:00 "The Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 13th Edition).
10:00 Piano and Orchestra: "Piano Concerto in D Major ('Coronation')" (Mozart); "The Warship March" (T. Setoguchi), by Kazuko Kusama (Piano solo) and Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Helmut Fermer.
11:00 "This Week's Events" (Phonofilm).

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; War Songs by Osaka Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Narration: "The Japanese Army Occupies San Francisco" (Hamilton) by Musei Tokugawa; New War Songs; Rakugo Monologue; Japanese Folksongs.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Get-together Talk on "Japanese in the South Seas."
6:30 Talk on "The Aquatic Products in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Soichi Saito.
7:00 Time; News; This Week's War Situation.
8:00 Drama, "Pearl Harbor," Relayed from the Tokyo Theater Stage.
9:00 News; Story Telling "The Friendship," by Teijo Ichiryusai; Accordion solo by Chikashi Matsubara.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Monday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "The Pioneers" Enterprises in the South Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.
7:30 "National Resolution."
8:00 News; Music: Chamber music, "String Quartet in D Major ('Larks')" (Haydn); Piano and Orchestra, "Piano Concerto in D Major" (Haydn).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Dialogue and Phonofilm on "The Train," by Goro Okada and others.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Chorus.
1:00 Narration: "Travel Account on Germany and Italy" (W. Yamada), by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Talk, "Leading Little Nation," by Arata Yorida.
2:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Talk on "Mitami Ware," or "We, the Subjects," by Beiho Takashima.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Female Education in Wartime," by Hideko Inoue.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Boy Tank Soldiers," by Mokuba Dramatic Group.
6:30 Talk, "Burma's Rice and Cotton," by Shibasaburo Hidejima.
8:00 Military Hour; Naniwabushi.
9:00 News; Narration; Violin solo by Suehiko Watanabe: "Kojo no Tsuki" (R. Taki), "Minuet" (Mozart) and "Minuet" (Boccherini).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Saigon, French Indo-China.

PROPAGANDA CRITICS FORCE CHURCHILL TO MAKE SHIFT

Eden Named to Centralize British Functions Now Performed by 3 Ministries

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—In connection with the smouldering crisis in Britain, criticism of the British Government's propaganda methods has flared up again, according to Swedish press correspondents in London.

The actions of the present Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, the fourth to hold the position since the start of the war and a close friend of Churchill, are said to be causing growing dissatisfaction.

In order to remedy the situation Prime Minister Churchill, according to London reports, intends to centralize British propaganda, including issues pertaining to political warfare, in the Foreign Office under the supervision of Anthony Eden, whose compass of office has been greatly limited by events.

In his new role, Foreign Minister Eden, it is indicated, will centralize all propaganda functions hitherto performed by the Ministry of Information, the Foreign Office and the Ministry for Economic Warfare.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

For Sale

TYPEWRITER, French make, with French types, portable, almost new. Lefauqueur, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu.

VICTOR electric gramophone in good condition, ¥750. Also an organ. Please apply Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1 Nagayodo-cho, Shibuya-ku, Near Ebisu Station.

Help Wanted

AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Nichifutsu Kaikan, 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

MATHEMATICS, physics, all technical sciences: Lessons given by foreigner. German university diploma'd engineer. Apply Box 67, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK-BOY, experienced, with references, seeks position. Apply Box 66, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translator, teacher and proof reader in English, seeks part-time job. Inquire Box 65, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreigner, speaking English and Japanese, experienced typist, seeks night work in Yokohama or Tokyo. Box 604, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office, Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

ON Bluff completely furnished apartment, bedroom, sitting-dining room, bathroom, kitchenette. Apply Box 603, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8

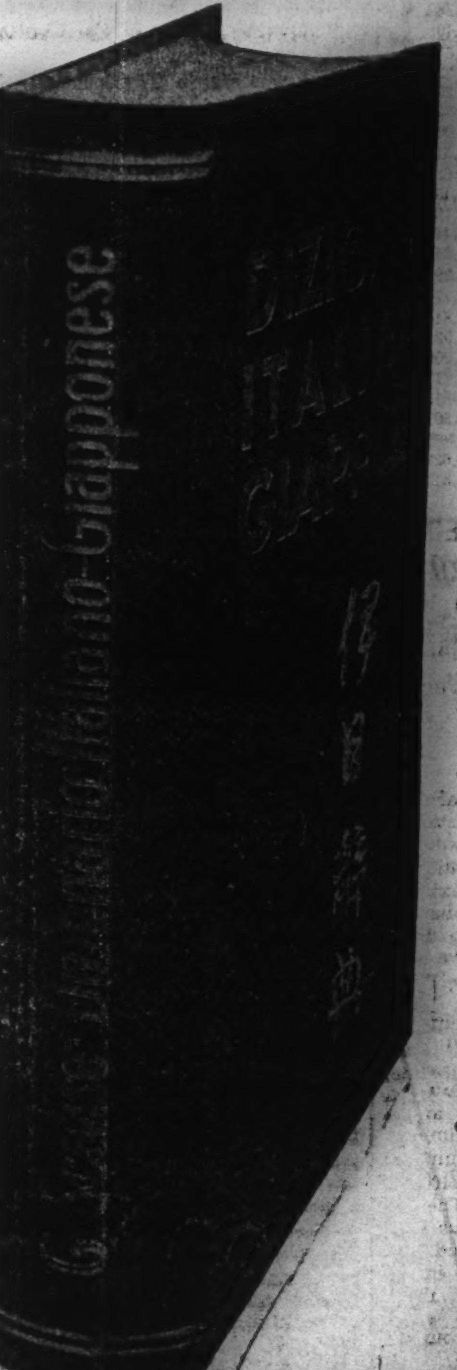
General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.



DIZIONARIO ITALIANO-GIAPPONESE

An ITALO-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

COMPILED

By Mr. G. Scalise

former Military Attache to the Italian Embassy in Japan

with an appendix of words used in the Army and Navy

850 pages.

Price ¥20

Postage 21 Sen

Publishers

DON BOSCO

90, Hachinari-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

ドン・ボスコ社

東京市杉並區八成町九〇

振替東京六五五五六番

RICE SUPPLY GAINS BY 2,100,000 KOKU

Bumper Crops Produced in Colonies and Japan Proper

IMPORTS SATISFACTORY

Cooperation of Farmers Offsets Damages by Heavy Rains

A noticeable improvement will be made in the distribution of rice, the staple foodstuff of the Japanese people, this year, as domestic supply will gain by 2,100,000 koku (a koku is about five bushels). The increase is chiefly due to the bumper crop in the colonies. Importation of the foodstuff from Thailand and French Indo-China as well as the production of wheat and barley are in exceedingly satisfactory conditions.

According to the rice crop report for last year released Friday by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Japan Proper produced 55,080,000 koku, Chosen 24,890,000 koku and Taiwan 8,410,000 koku, while the carry-over amounted to 8,310,000 koku. Although a decrease of 5,780,000 koku was registered in Japan Proper, Chosen's output, as compared with the previous year, jumped by 3,360,000 koku and Taiwan's by 430,000 koku. Noteworthy is the fact that the carry-over swelled by 3,390,000 koku to 8,310,000 koku owing to the smooth carrying out of the rice consumption control measures.

Rice Produce Reviewed

Reviewing the rice production situation for last year, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announcement discloses that the rice planting season was favored with good weather, but low temperature and much rain affected the large part of Japan Proper during the growing season. An especially long spell of heavy rains visited the western part of the island last July, while the Kanto and Tohoku districts suffered from floods from time to time. The damage from these disasters, however, was minimized owing to the strenuous efforts by the Government authorities and the redoubled cooperation of the farmers.

The rice production increase campaign, on the other hand, obtained successful results in 15 prefectures, namely, Akita, Nagano, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. An increase of 276,111 koku was made in Akita, 22,511 koku in Nagano, 62,244 koku in Osaka, 18,758 koku in Nara, 19,918 koku in Wakayama, 207,983 koku in Hiroshima, 40,328 koku in Yamaguchi, 20,782 koku in Kochi, 92,573 koku in Fukuoka, 132,733 koku in Saga, 12,770 koku in Nagasaki, 334,020 koku in Kumamoto, 80,307 koku in Oita, 255,758 koku in Miyazaki and 260,643 koku in Kagoshima.

Following is the list of the actual crops in each prefecture:

(In koku)

	Crops
Hokkaido	1,379,324
Aomori	711,164
Iwate	836,013
Miyagi	1,344,144
Akita	2,226,641
Yamagata	2,133,877
Fukushima	1,676,671
Ibaraki	1,560,750
Tochigi	1,498,198
Gunma	748,330
Saitama	1,052,361
Chiba	1,789,642
Tokyo	130,643
Kanagawa	367,487
Niigata	3,635,357
Toyama	1,309,317
Ishikawa	980,501
Fukui	888,944
Yamanashi	384,901
Nagano	1,666,449
Gifu	1,074,520
Shizuoka	1,174,368
Aichi	1,638,342
Miye	1,166,880
Shiga	1,353,408
Kyoto	793,657
Osaka	905,320
Hyogo	1,887,220
Nara	673,821
Wakayama	574,010
Tottori	547,315
Shimane	842,633
Okayama	1,619,491
Hiroshima	1,521,131
Yamaguchi	1,306,417
Tokushima	454,642
Kagawa	822,295
Ehime	821,772
Kochi	508,810
Fukuoka	2,046,922
Saga	1,259,009
Nagasaki	504,717
Kumamoto	1,805,813
Oita	1,065,509
Miyazaki	947,855
Kagoshima	1,329,627
Okinawa	121,317

MERGER PROJECT PUSHED FOR FABRIC MACHINE FIRMS

Union of Exporters to Replace Former Association Approved By Authorities

A scheme outlined by textile machinery exporters regarding the creation of a Japan Textile Machinery Export Company through their combination, replacing the former Japan Textile Machinery Exporters Association, having generally proved acceptable to the authorities its promoters will give a push to the project, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

The present preparation committee of the contemplated company will be liquidated, and in its place a formal promoters' committee will be appointed. On principle the constituents and shareholders of the company are limited to exporters with normal annual business volume not exceeding ¥100,000, numbering about 150 people. There are a few larger exporters desirous of joining forces with the project, and it is expected they will be invited into the combination. The capital of the company, in accordance with the original draft, will be fixed at around ¥500,000.

Labor, Machinery, Armor Plate Shortages Holding Up U.S. Naval Construction Work

Three major obstacles, namely insufficient supply of skilled labor, shortage of machine-tools and inadequate output of armor plates stand in the way of the realization of the United States' $7,000,000,000 naval construction program, comments the Nikkan Kogyo Saturday stating at the same time that there are no prospects of these difficulties being surmounted.

Six to nine months are needed for training an unskilled worker to the level of a skilled one in the shipbuilding industry. And should the construction period be curtailed to three years as intended in the scheme, it would be absolutely necessary to increase the supply of skilled labor by 20 per cent, or by 5,300 workers per day. But labor mobilization is extremely difficult to realize in the United States whose national spirit has been spoiled by democracy. In addition, another problem remains to be solved—frequent occurrence of strikes for more wages, shorter working hours and opposition to war.

Secondly, the shortage of machine-tools is a serious problem requiring immediate attention in connection with the present big naval construction scheme. Here too, however, difficulty must be faced by the Government in the problem of skilled labor.

Thirdly, the United States' production of armor plates is not adequate to cover the naval construction program. Construction of 45,000-ton class battleships are estimated to need 230,000-250,000 tons of armor plates, while the annual output in the United States does not exceed 50,000 tons. Judging from the present output of armor plates, the United States' warcraft building capacity is two capital ships a year.

As seen from the above facts, any stepping up of the United States' naval construction program by one year is impossible despite frantic efforts made since their Navy's debacle at Pearl Harbor, concludes the paper.

MODEL TOKYO TOWN FOR HSINKING SUBURB

Chamber of Commerce Plans For Japanese Colony in Manchoukuo

A plan for creating a "Tokyo Hamlet," a model Japanese colony in the suburbs of Hsinking by small industrialists and traders of Tokyo who have been dislocated from their normal vocations through the revision of the industrial and trade structure was formulated by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry at a conference held at its hall on Thursday, according to the Chugai. Various aids are being considered for pioneers and their families by the Chamber who through this enterprise hope to help these unfortunate people raise food whereby to strengthen the defense of the north and at the same time enhance amicable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo.

According to the plan 200 householders, mostly small industrialists and traders forced to seek new lines of livelihood, will be transplanted to a suburb of Hsinking. All to be under 50 years of age, they must have completed conscription examination, be in good health and of strong will power. A few regular farmers and agricultural experts will be included in the group to act as leaders and advisers for the group in a life new to the former city dwellers.

Sent in Groups

Colonizers will be dispatched in groups. The first group of 70, after a month's training, will start at the end of April. The second and third, also after receiving appropriate training, will follow in groups of 70 and 60 in July and August respectively.

Family members of the colonizers will be sent in groups of 100 in August and October respectively, and of 200 in April next year. Emigrants can receive financial aid from the Chamber, ¥125 for each pioneer, and ¥100 for each adult member of his family, and ¥50 for each child under 12 and above 4 years of age.

Every consideration will be extended by the Chamber to members of families of pioneers remaining in this country pending their departure for Manchoukuo. A large dormitory where relatives of the colonizers can reside, and from where children can continue to go to school will be provided for which the Chamber has appropriated ¥15,000.

Families Aided

Financial aid per month of ¥15 for each adult and ¥5 for each child of pioneer families will be extended from the day the heads of the families depart to the day of their own departure to Manchoukuo. Special scholarship funds of ¥15 will be granted to aid young people in secondary grade schools to enable them to continue their education. The total sum of such aid, however, is limited to ¥50 per family monthly.

The "left-behind" living in the dormitory in question will be given work for the development of new farms about the size of one chobu in the suburbs of Tokyo to be purchased by the Chamber for preparing them for their new life in Manchoukuo. This will also give them opportunity to learn to share the work of their fathers and husbands in their new homes.

Keen attention is directed to the new project of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry by interested circles.

SUB ATTACKS ON TANKERS PROVING TROUBLE TO U.S.

America Racks Its Brains to Save Gasoline From Axis Destruction

Axis submarines attacks on the United States oil tankers are proving a great sore for the United States air force, and in consternation the United States as well as other nations of the American continents are resorting to desperate measures for the defense of oil resources, declares a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Buenos Aires.

New tactics adopted by Axis submarines last week in the Caribbean aimed at disrupting American oil transportation lines. Attacks off Venezuela shores stopping the flow of high octane oil to refineries in Curacao proved a great blow for the United States inasmuch as from one-half to two-thirds of the best quality gasoline used by the United States air force was wont to be supplied by Venezuela.

Tracking submarines is no easy task even for airplanes. The United States racks its brains to discover the whereabouts of German submarine bases being of the opinion that they could not come from bases on the other side of the Atlantic, and a sharp glance of suspicion is directed to the French colony in the Caribbean.

Nor does the Pacific coast remain safe from Japanese attack, the California oil district having recently been exposed to bombardment by a Japanese seacraft. In view of such a situation the United States has to resort to every desperate measure for the safety of oil routes, and so far has succeeded in inducing Mexico to mobilize its troops to defend Tampico, the largest oil shipment port of the country.

U.S. ARMS PROGRAM SUFFERING SHORTAGE

Lack of Raw Materials Hampers Expansion Planned By Congress

Although appropriations amounting to $83,550,000,000 were approved by Congress in less than three months of the current war, the successful attainment of the United States' unprecedented armament expansion program is dubious when the serious shortage of raw materials facing that country is taken into consideration, states an Asahi cable from Buenos Aires Friday. Quoting the January 10 issue of the Business Week, an American economic magazine, the correspondent surveys the situation surrounding the output and storage of important raw materials in the United States as follows.

Iron. The output of pig iron is forecast to reach 82,000,000 tons in the 1942-43 fiscal year, out of which 57,000,000 tons of steel is expected to be produced. In December of last year the steel demanded for munitions industries amounted to 35,000,000 tons and civilian demand 27,000,000 tons. It is apparent that 35,000,000 tons of steel is not enough to meet an ever-increasing demand in munitions industries with the progress of war. Thus it will be inevitable for that country to place restriction on the civilian consumption to the extent of 25 per cent of the demand for December 1941. It is further feared that production of steel in the current year will not reach the level of last year.

Minerals Insufficient

Copper. The demand for this material by the end of 1943 is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. The maximum supply available in that country, however, will be only 3,000,000 tons then after an expectedly possible increase of 10 per cent.

Aluminum. The output of aluminum is estimated at 70,000,000 pounds monthly in the first quarter period of this year and, the whole output is required for the yearly production of the set goal of 60,000 planes.

Magnesium. The current year production of magnesium is put at 60,000,000 pounds. But this quantity is not sufficient to cover the manufacture of incendiary and flare bombs alone.

Tin. The present supply of tin is 100,000-125,000 tons annually, but because of difficulties in the future in importation it will be necessary for the United States to reduce the supply to some 70,000 tons in the current year.

Rubber Restricted

Rubber. The present stock in that country of the material is estimated at 600,000-800,000 tons which corresponds to the annual consumption in peace time. Because of scarcity in stock and difficulties in importation, the United States Government will be forced to place restraint to the utmost extent upon civilian consumption of this material. Even now in that country car owners are not allowed to purchase new tires.

Manganese. With the progress of the war situation which results in difficultes in importation, the United States steel industry is seriously suffering from a shortage of this material indispensable for the manufacturing of steel. As a counter-measure for the shortage the Government is trying to produce manganese out of ores found in the state of Georgia.

Thus, the United States is confronted with a serious shortage of materials necessary for the execution of the huge armament expansion program, states the correspondent, concluding that counter-measures now under contemplation will not produce enough materials for the program.

SOUTHERN FINANCING UNDER LOCAL BANKS

Ministry Holds Up Advance of Commercial Money Bodies to Occupied Areas

The advance of Japanese commercial banks to the southern regions a question which is now attracting wide attention among financial circles will not be allowed by the Finance Ministry for the time being, on the grounds that financing in occupied areas, for some time to come, should be placed under a unified control of the Southern Development Bank, the projected semi-governmental agency to facilitate industrial activities there, predicts the Nikkan Kogyo.

According to the industrial paper, the Mitsubishi Bank, one of the most influential in Japan, recently decided to create new branch offices in occupied territories and asked for the approval of the Government. The Yasuda Bank and the Sanwa Bank as well as other major commercial banks are considering a similar scheme, but the Finance Ministry has not yet clarified its attitude toward the problem reportedly on the grounds that it should be decided after further study of the situations, political and economic, confronting the southern regions.

Local Banks Used

People close to the Ministry understand that the advance of commercial banks to the south will be held up until peace and order are restored and economic reconstruction undertakings progress to a certain stage. They also consider that the Southern Development Bank and the existing banks in the areas, if operated under efficient management, will be able to fulfil their missions.

According to reliable sources, the Finance Ministry has recently completed the selection of officers for the Southern Development Bank and the line-up will be announced in a day or two. At first, the branch offices of the chartered bank will be located at six important places, namely, Shonan (former Singapore), Manila and Batavia as well as certain places in Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes Islands. Some economic leaders propose, says the Nikkan Kogyo, that steps should be taken to utilize Dutch banks in the East Indies because a large number of Hollanders will stay in the former Dutch colony.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED BY CHINA AUTO INDUSTRIES

Plan to Improve Distribution of Cars and Setup Base for Future Development

The Shanghai assembling plant of the Toyota Automobile Company was reorganized into an independent company under the name of the Central China Toyota Automobile Industry Company with a capital of ¥5,000,000 (paid in kind), upon the approval of the scheme by the authorities of China, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Since last autumn the Toyota Automobile Company has been contemplating the above plan to improve the distribution of its cars in Central China, and also to make it the base for future development of trade in Greater East Asia.

Kiichiro Toyota and Akiji Nishikawa are chosen president and vice-president respectively of the new company, and Kenji Kato for directorship of the manufacturing department. The company is all set for starting in full-swing operations on assembling of automobiles and manufacture of automobile parts.

Although the total capital of the company is now in the hands of the three Toyota organizations, namely, the Toyota Automobile, the Toyota Spinning, and the Toyota Textile Machinery Manufacturing companies invitation will be extended in the near future to local capitalists to make investments in the company to triple its present capital.

COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM ABOLISHED IN EAST EUROPE

Farmers Soon to Realize Private Ownership and Results Of Their Labor

German authorities have decided to abolish the collective farming system in the occupied areas in eastern Europe, and to restore the private farm management system, a Domei Berlin dispatch reveals.

Lack of a sufficient number of agricultural implements, however, stands in the way of the immediate realization of the new measure, making it requisite for farmers to continue the collective farming system for the time being, using machinery stocked in State storehouses until such time as they acquire a sufficient number of private implements to work their own farms. All farmers, however, after working allotted hours on the collective farm, will be allowed to cultivate their own farms and make private use of proceeds therefrom. Private cattle breeding and ownership, on the other hand, will be instituted for immediate enforcement.

German agricultural experts will give local farmers guidance and leadership for the successful prosecution of the new farm measure. The day will not be far distant when the complete restoration of the private farming system will be realized allowing farmers to enjoy private ownership of the fruits gained by the sweat of their brows, liberating them from the thraldom of the Soviet collective farming system, adds the report.

Viscount Shibusawa Made Deputy Governor Of the Bank of Japan

Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, vice-president of the Dai-Ichi Bank, was yesterday appointed deputy governor of the Bank of Japan in succession to Seigo Yamanouchi, who had retired because of illness. Imperial sanction for the appointment was granted the same day. According to Domei, either Tetsusaburo Tanaka, former Governor of the Central Bank of Manchou, or Shoji Arakawa, a director of the Bank of Japan, had been expected to be appointed to the important post, so that the choice of Viscount Shibusawa from a quarter not particularly related to the chartered bank came as something of a surprise. Nevertheless, it is not so strange, in the opinion of the news agency, that a progressive and active man of Viscount Shibusawa's type should have been selected, considering that the Bank of Japan is to function after May 1 as a special jurdicial person. Not to mention his family connections, his learning and experience fully qualify him for the heavy responsibilities before him. He is expected to contribute vastly to the monetary development of Greater East Asia as chairman of the board of directors of the Monetary Control Association as well as in his new capacity of deputy governor of the Bank of Japan.

STOCKS SURFEITED WITH VICTORY NEWS

Dealers Little Moved Even by Quite Significant War Developments

The Tokyo Stock Exchange has excessively been supplied with a continuous stream of news of Japanese victories day after day for the last many months, so that at present no dealer is moved even by a considerably significant development of the war. This situation was clearly shown on the floor Saturday when foreign cables reporting the unrest in India came close on the heels of news of the bloodless landings on the norther part of Sumatra Island. These cheerful factors, however, failed to encourage buyers both on the long-term and short-term markets to any noticeable degree.

The bourse issue opened at ¥127.90 on the short-term market, but later there appeared a strong buying sentiment on the ware and finally the quotation of ¥128.10 was marked when the session was brought to a close. A rise of ¥0.20 was seen in N.Y.K. and ¥0.30 in Kanegafuchi Spinning.

Transactions in other listed wares, however, were less brisk than expected. Traders on the exchange are keenly watching the future development of the situation in India which is now facing the serious problem of whether or not it should stay under British rule.

Closing prices of important issues on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K. ¥105.00, its new ¥90.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.00, its new ¥97.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .3	66.6	66.9
Do. new (25)	37.3	d .5	37.6	38.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.7	d .4	155.0	155.2
Do. new (25)	97.9	d 6	98.3	98.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)		d1.3	102.5	102.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	36.2	u .3	35.2	36.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	71.8	d .6	74.9	75.4
Electro-chemical (50)	59.6	d .1	59.7	60.1
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.1	....	62.6	61.2

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	106.0	....	106.6	105.7
Do. new (37½)	91.4	d .3	92.2	91.2
O. S. K. (50)	97.2	u .2	97.5	97.2
Do. new (37½)	82.1	d .5	82.8	95.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.2	d .5	81.7	81.9
Do. new (25)	52.5	d1.1	52.8	52.8
Uraga Dock (50)	86.4	d .3	87.2	87.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.0	d .2	100.9	101.2
Hitachi Works (50)	74.9	d .1	73.4	73.6
Steel Tube (50)	73.8	d .5	74.3	74.6

Third Section

Japan Fat (50)	62.3	d .4	62.4	62.6
Japan Soda (25)	31.3	d .4	31.6	31.8
Japan Oil (50)	78.1	d .7	78.7	77.6
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.2	d .4	50.8	51.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	127.9	128.3	127.1	128.1
N. Y. K., old	108.0	105.4	104.5	105.0
N. Y. K., new	90.6	91.2	90.0	90.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.1	153.5	152.5	153.0
Do. new	97.2	97.7	96.9	97.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.4	91.5	90.8	91.2
Osaka Stock, new	69.9	69.9	69.0	69.6
S. M. Railway	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.5
Hitachi Works	74.5	74.5	74.5	75.2
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	73.4	73.0	73.2
Japan Oil	77.4	77.7	77.1	77.4
Japan Mining	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.0
Manchurian Ind	58.1	58.0	58.0	58.0

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR ECONOMIC UNITY

Minister Kishi Clarifies Renovation Policy of Administration

The establishment of the "Economic Headquarters" under his jurisdiction was announced by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in the course of a press interview Friday after the close of the Cabinet meeting, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Clarifying his intention of a wholesale renovation of the administrative structure of the ministry, Minister Kishi declared his fundamental policy relative to the realization of the economic headquarters as below:

1. In answer to the progress of military operations, a measure will be taken to make the Commerce and Industry Ministry function as the economic headquarters for the satisfactory development of natural resources in the Japanese-occupied regions, necessary for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Ministry Vested With Authority

2. The control organization established in accordance with the Key Industrial Organization Ordinance will be vested to the utmost possible degree with authority now being held by the Ministry. The draft plan now being considered by the Bureau of Legislation will be enforced in the near future. With the enforcement of the plan now being considered, adjustment will be effected in the structure of the Materials Bureau. The surplus power resulting from the adjustment will be mobilized for the purpose of the construction of Greater East Asia.

As a concrete measure for the realization of the renovation of the administrative structure of the ministry, the paper understands, the authority now belonging to the bureaus of iron and steel, machinery, textiles, mining, chemistry and fuel, will be transferred to the respective control organizations. As a result, the curtailed business of these bureaus will be taken over by the bureau to be temporarily called the Industry and Mining Bureau or the Important Materials Bureau, opines the paper in conclusion.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	128.10	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.50	same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.30	+ .30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.39	— .02
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.55	same

STEEL WHOLESALERS OF TAIWAN TO UNITE

New Company to Be Organized Shortly According to Decision of Sale Firm

Combination of all steel wholesalers of Taiwan into a new company will take place shortly in accordance with the decision of the Japan Iron and Steel Sale Company, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Reorganization of steel dealers had been contemplated for both Chosen and Taiwan since last year, concerning which related circles were keenly interested. With regard to Chosen it was decided that agents on the peninsula representing authorized steel wholesalers of Osaka district should be unified into a "consolidated wholesale agency" authorized to regulate distribution of iron and steel in that country.

To Own Shares

The situation of Taiwan, on the other hand, being quite dissimilar to that of Chosen the same principle could not easily be applied. The decision adopted by the Japan Iron and Steel Sale Company, therefore, came as a result of very careful deliberation and negotiations with interested quarters all round.

According to the plan all steel wholesalers of Taiwan will be required to combine themselves into a new company, while steel dealers of Osaka who have business interests and markets in Taiwan will be allowed to own shares of the new company.

Detailed plans for the formation of the new company will doubtless be formulated in accordance with the basic principle laid down by the Japan Iron and Steel Sale Company, but there will remain many points demanding individual solution before the plan takes final shape.

Bill Clearings

March 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	158,869	108,122
Balance	21,592	12,623

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 14
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,810,040
Over Issues	110,040
Deposits	623,436
Loans	521,961

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ..... ¥ 84,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President and Director:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors:
YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
TOJI URABE, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of not only One Hundred and Thirty-Two Branches throughout Japan, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office.
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ¥ 80,300,000
CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
BRANCHES:
Tokyo—Marunouchi Bld'g, Tokio Kaijo Bld'g, Toranomon, Kanda, Nihombashi, Nihombashi-Toricho, Honkokucho, Ningyocho, Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Eitaibashi, Fukagawa, Susaki, Takabashi, Honjo, Komagome, Itabashi, Egota, Yotsuya, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Omori, Kamata.
Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 60,710,000
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.
AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, H. Kashiwagi, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, D. Nohara, C. Arima, K. Nishi, J. Okada, S. Asada
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Shonan, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort
The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.
YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R. at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchow, Kirin, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Publisher and Printer: ..... MASAO TAKAHASHI
Office: ..... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No., Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1942

Co-Prosperity Spheres of Asia and Europe

The southern countries which are the main theater of war in East Asia bear in many points resemblance to the Balkans. Of all countries of East Asia, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies embrace regions richest in material resources. Moreover, the importance of these countries is derived from their strategic positions as the bulwark of East Asia.

The possibility of East Asia's prosperity or its security would be inconceivable without these countries. In the now almost impossible event of the southern countries being cut off from Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the entire economic activities of East Asia would be paralyzed. Should any of the southern countries fall in hostile hands, the Pacific area and the mainland of China would be brought under a serious menace. Neither Japan, nor Manchoukuo, nor China would be assured of their independence.

The Balkans take a similar position with regard to the continent of Europe Their importance is seen not only in their abundant material resources but also in their strategic positions. Their strategic significance may be seen from the history of Europe. The Balkans have always provided the highway for racial movement, be it from the east or from the west.

The strategic control of the Balkans was for years the object of British and French diplomacy. As a matter of fact, it was their diplomatic policies regarding the Balkans that kept for many years Europe in a state of uncertainty. The oft-quoted expression was that the Balkans were a powder magazine. But it was Britain and France that charged the peninsular countries with explosive.

France of the pre-Vichy times danced to the wire manipulated by London. As a British puppet, France was largely responsible for the inflammable condition of the Balkan peninsula. The Balkan policy of Britain and France was one of the main causes of the war that broke out in 1914 as well as of the current war. In either case, continental powers, in defense of their own positions, had to fight the countries invading, or intent on invasion of the Balkans. Germany was quite justified to declare the Balkans to be an economic zone (Wirtschaftsraum), and a living zone (Lebensraum) for the continental countries.

The British and Dutch invasion of East Asia's southern area took place four centuries ago. Since then most of the southern countries have been under the complete and exclusive control of British and Dutch interests. Meanwhile China offered them a new hunting ground and their influences forthwith extended there.

The United States, which had a belated start in China, turned her attention to southern areas only after she had gained footholds in Hawaii and the Philippines as the bases for East Asiatic invasion. Her opportunity came when, as a consequence of the present war in Europe, the Low Countries in Europe virtually passed out of existence and British influence overseas languished. The United States then lost little time to extend her sphere of influence in East Asia. By collaboration with Britain she set up a new front for the contemplated invasion of East Asia.

The policy thus aggressively pursued by the United States and Britain led to the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia. Just as Germany was forced to fight in the Balkans for the safety and life-line of the continental countries, so Japan was driven to fight in the south for the security of the countries of East Asia. Further, as Germany, having expelled from the Balkans British and allied interests, set about construction of a new order over Europe, so Japan, upon the success of her arms in the south, has set out to erect a new order over Asia.

In the past three months Japan secured a new position over East Asia. This position has been declared "invincible". An impregnable rampart has been constructed for the Sphere of Co-Prosperity of East Asia. Free from any menace from outside, the countries forming this sphere of regional relations may now proceed on the path of peaceful construction and economic enterprise.

It is encouraging to note that Japan's program is meeting with widespread approval on the part of people within the sphere of co-prosperity. All these people whose number daily grows are contributing their shares toward the goal of political freedom and economic prosperity. Thus construction goes on apace.

The ring of East Asia's hammer is echoed in Europe. There, too, construction proceeds under the direction of the Axis Powers. Construction in the east as well as in the west started even before the smoke of the guns had rolled off the scene of contest. Construction here and there is called for because the old order must give way to the new. It is the decree of history. Clio, contrary to her reputation of repeating herself, now turns her face in new directions.

ANON

Mother of pity, hear my prayer
That in the endless round of birth
No more may break my heart on earth,
Nor by the windless waters of the Blest
Weary of rest;
That drifting, drifting, I abide not anywhere.
Yet if by Karma's law I must
Resume this mantle of the dust,

Of Course

Customer: "I've come back to buy the car I was looking at yesterday."
Salesman: "Fine. Now tell me, what was the one dominating thing that made you decide to buy this car?"
Customer: "My wife."

Grant me, I pray,
One dewdrop from thy willow spray,
And in the double lotus keep
My hidden heart asleep.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Good Manners

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

What is called "inspired work" among Western people has its counterpart in the Japanese "shingi" (literally, god's ability) which means a perfect work of art in its widest scope, applicable to all masterpieces in calligraphy, painting and literature and to remarkable feats in swordsmanship. Sumo-wrestling, even chess-playing. An article of rare workmanship, be it a sword, a picture, a vase, a tea-kettle, is treated as the work of a deity or a gifted person working with divine assistance, so that a person coming in contact with it is, it is supposed, benignly influenced thereby. Such things are koku-ho, or the nation's treasures, often spoken of as "belonging to heaven and earth" (tenka-no-mono) and of which no individual person may treat as his private property though he may happen to be their temporary owner.

It seems that things, like men, are apt to gather in a place where they are best appreciated. It is well known to all students of Oriental arts or archaeology that nowhere is found so rich a treasure house of ancient relics of Asiatic culture and civilization or in so perfect a state of preservation as in this Island Empire. There are in Japan more valuable materials for the study of ancient Chinese arts and crafts than may be found in China itself. It is all the more remarkable when we remember that this country has been constantly subject to destructive convulsions of nature like earthquakes and tidal waves as well as fires. In the world-famous Shosoin no less than in many museums, shrines, temples and private collections scattered all over the land are kept countless priceless treasures, jealously guarded, garnered from all parts of the Orient and beyond.

How Things Prized

This amazing preservative instinct of the Japanese, paralleled by no other Oriental people, may be explained by the fact of Gyogi which the Japanese extend not merely toward men but toward things. Many famous stories, old and new, occur to the mind to illustrate this trait. But that of Akechi Samanosuke may serve as typical. He was a trusted vassal of Mitsuhide the traitor, who espoused his master's cause through sheer loyalty though he knew it was foredoomed to failure. He took the Sakamoto Castle immediately after Nobunaga was slain, but when he was besieged by overwhelming odds of Hideyoshi's army, he resolved to "perish with the castle."

But before carrying out his final act, he collected all the objects of art which belonged to Nobunaga—who was a dilettante and a collector—among them being swords by Kuniyuki, Kunitoshi and Yagen Toshiro and a tea-kettle bearing the name of "Otsu-Gozen-no-kama," and binding them in several bundles, lowered them through a loophole to the ground where the enemy forces were quartered. He shouted to them that these articles being precious "things of heaven and earth," it would be a great sin to have them destroyed with the castle, so he was committing them to their safe custody. After this he had the whole of the castle swept and cleaned as if he were preparing for some solemn rite, then killed the wife and children of his late master and his own, and lastly set the castle on fire, himself perishing among the flames. It was June 15, 1582.

Buddhist Influence

Just as famous was the story of the accomplished daimyo, Hosokawa Yusai, who, finding himself in a desperate position, besieged at Tango, sent all his valuable books and manuscripts to the Imperial Court, and thus made himself ready to fight to the last, when an Imperial command was delivered to him and to his enemy that Yusai should not be allowed to die because if he died all his esoteric knowledge of classic poetry would perish with him, which would be a national calamity.

It is no mere utilitarianism which causes the Japanese to set great store by anything deemed at all valuable. It is piety, pure religious sentiment derived from a widely-propagated Buddhist doctrine that everything in the world, however insignificant, has the soul of Buddha in it. Now, if we believe, as all devout Buddhists do, that each and every article we daily use or consume has a soul—an immortal soul—which under luckier heavens in a previous state of existence was something divine, or which in a life to come might be reborn in a nobler form, we would not treat it in a cavalier manner

A piece of charcoal must burn itself to cinders in order to make our hands warm. Grains of rice and vegetables are reared and nursed under the same beneficent sun as we are, but they will willingly die that we may live. Each match stick and cigarette will burn up their bodies to give us aromatic smoke. If we believed all this how could we help saying prayers every time we destroyed a little thing, to ask salvation for its soul? Then indeed will every scrap of matter assume an awful significance—that of an immortal deity, which we would fain treat with grateful veneration. By the way, the indestructibility of matter is now a commonplace of physical science.

Three Tea Seeds

The way in which tea was first planted in Kyoto is interesting. The great priest, Eisai, founder of Kenninji Temple, Kyoto, bringing back tea plants from China in 1911, first grew them on Mount Seburi in Chikuzen Province, but afterward, probably about 10 years later, he made a present of three tea seeds to another famous priest, Myo-e Shonin, abbot of Kozenji Temple, Togano-o, Kyoto. Very characteristic was the manner in which the gift was presented. The little seeds were deposited in a smart porcelain vessel, shaped like a persimmon, doubtless of high value, brought from China, and wrapped in a beautiful silken cloth. The fact is noted in Myo-e Shonin's memoirs, one of those precious anecdotes cherished by every devotee of the Tea Ceremony cult.

Who indeed would begrudge the pomp and ceremony with which the three little seeds were presented to Togano-o, when we remember that out of them had soon sprung no less than 10 great tea bushes, making Togano-o too small for further plantation and that Myo-e Shonin, look out far and wide for another site for tea culture, hit upon Uji which remains till today one of the tea-producing centers of Japan, Uji being used ever since as a proper noun for tea?

This may remind us of the Biblical story about the "three loaves and five fishes" with which Jesus after blessing them fed thousands of peoples. In this story the point of interest is the fact of "blessing" which, I suppose, is an expression of devout gratitude similar to that implied by the term Gyogi Another Christian tradition relating to the founding of the great Catholic system on the one short sentence uttered by the fisherman Peter seems to corroborate the Japanese creed that we should treat even a small thing with utmost respect. This idea is being constantly expressed in one of the most familiar colloquialisms in daily use in this country—"daiji ni suru" (to treat a small thing as a "great affair")

Soldiers and Weapons

This quality of regarding a small thing as of great importance is deeply implanted in the Japanese character, all but the second nature of the Japanese. It is related of the late Count Kato, the Premier, how while serving the Mitsubishi Company he discharged a clerk for blowing his nose with letter-paper, bearing probably the firm's letter-head. Every Japanese will understand the righteous indignation swelling in the young Kato's bosom at the sight of this wanton destruction of a thing deserving better fate, for it was an act of sheer rudeness, reflecting impiety of the man's soul.

Every newspaper reader nowadays must have been deeply impressed with the account of how the Japanese soldier takes care of his weapons. Not only does he merely take good care of them but he actually loves them as a little girl loves her dolls. The pains he takes in keeping his sword, his gun, his tank, his airplane in a perfect condition is touching. He pets it, cherishes it, and literally sleeps with it, as if it were a live pet, and when he has to part from it his eyes fill with tears. So we are told, and we doubt it not. Nor do we doubt but that this affectionate spirit of the soldier is transferred into the weapon he dotes upon, so that even if it were left alone, it would of itself act its part to the confusion of the enemy.

(To Be Concluded)

HEAD-HUNTING CUSTOM EXISTS ON NEW GUINEA

Island Left Undeveloped but Not Difficult to Live In

Famous for its birds of paradise and notorious for the head-hunting custom of its aborigines, New Guinea is the second largest island in the world and one of the most thinly-populated islands on the globe.

Concerning this "continental island" which is now in the limelight, Munesaburo Nawata, director of the South Pacific Trading Company, spoke to the following effect:

"Although New Guinea is the world's second largest island and has an area of 750,000 square kilometers—much larger than the whole of Japan—it has a population of only about 300,000, including less than 400 Europeans. The density of population is only 0.8 person per square kilometer.

Barbaric Custom Exists

"New Guinea was left undeveloped by the Britons and the Dutch because they had no time to develop the land. They deliberately publicized the island as a land of cannibals. Of course, the barbaric custom of head-hunting still exists among some of the tribes on the island.

"Little investigation has hitherto been conducted as to the natural resources of New Guinea.

"Actually visiting the island, one will fail to find any difficulties in living there except for the wet climate.

"As a matter of fact, the Japanese have been successful in the cultivation of farm products in the northern part of Dutch Guinea, where the South Sea Development Company monopolizes the cultivation of cotton and the tapping of resin, which fact testifies that New Guinea is not so hard a place to live in as the Dutch propagate.

"It appears that the custom of head-hunting still exists among some of the tribes on the island. Generally strong in physique, the Papuans are the island's aborigines.

"However there are some tribesmen who are only 144 centimeters tall. Those living on plains have muscular arms but thin legs, probably because they travel only by canoes.

"These aborigines retain numerous queer customs.

"Head-hunting takes place on the occasion of the naming of male infants. When a boy is born, the father goes into the forests in search of a man or woman. After knocking the victim to the ground, the father asks the victim's name before cutting off the head.

"The name of the victim sacrificed will become the name of the boy. The head thus hunted is specially preserved in the home.

Custom of Buying Brides

"There is also the customs of buying or stealing brides. A bride is bought with shells. A string with shells fastened on to it for about two meters, like a rosary, is sufficient for purchasing a bride.

"With a string of shells, a young man sets out in search of his bride. Coming across a girl he wants to buy, he catches her and grabs her breasts.

"The girl returns home crying. But she has to marry the man who grabs her breasts.

"Visiting her house later, the young man buys her in exchange for his shells.

"Polygamy is generally practised. They have no homes of their own in the real sense of the word for men and women live in separate houses, men living together with other men in a dwelling and women in women's dwellings."

U.S. MAKES FRUITLESS EFFORT FOR HEMISPHERICAL SOLIDARITY

American Republics Strive to Preserve Neutrality but Are Dragged Into War One After Another

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Part II

So much for Lima, 1938. Buenos Aires, 1936, spelt Consultation. Lima, 1938, spelt a rhetorical declaration of misty unity based on an asserted monopoly of virtues. Then came Panama, 1939. This was a short Conference held in the last week of September. It adopted 16 resolutions. They do not appear to commit anybody to anything, and are mostly couched in the innocent form of "recommendations." The Fourth and Fifth interest us. The Fourth re-affirmed the re-affirmations of Lima, and declared an intention to endeavor to maintain peace "among the Republics of America"—with much unnecessary embroidery proclaiming the excellence of their motives and their devotion to civilization and culture. That did not amount to much: the Fifth Resolution was a little more specific.

Reverting to the paradisiacal declamations of Lima, with their assertions of "spiritual unity," the Resolution takes the long step of declaring that this assumed unity implies "common and solid" action. This action is limited to situations of violence calculated to threaten the sovereign rights of American States; such as "the present European War": it is incidentally remarked that it was apparent that it was their unanimous intention not to become involved in the European conflict. And then the assembled plenipotentiaries proceed in this Fifth Resolution with their platonic affirmations.

They (1) affirm the "general" neutrality of the American Republics "it being left to each one of them to regulate in their individual and sovereign capacities the manner in which they are to give it concrete application." (Mr. Hull has given it concrete application by abandoning it). They (2) resolve to have their neutrality, respected—which is hardly a matter for themselves. They (3) declare that they "shall" as neutrals adopt certain courses of conduct, and "may" adopt others: i.e., they "shall" prevent the use of their territories as bases; prevent un-neutral activities on the part of their subjects; enforce the due control of ships and aircraft seeking asylum; control the flight of belligerent aircraft; refrain from impeding the bona fide transfer of a ship to the flag of any other American Republic in some American Republic's waters and refrain from assimilating lightly armed merchant vessels to men-of-war.

They "may" enforce the "twenty-four hours rule," and limit the number of belligerent men-of-war allowed to enter their ports. (Perhaps the former rule is intended to be imperative—but the grammar of the clause is so confused that it is impossible to say). They "may" institute a system of inspection of belligerent merchantmen, and supply them with certain fuel. (It is left uncertain whether this means that they may not supply them with more): and they "may" exclude submarines, or admit them upon conditions (it is left uncertain whether they may admit them unconditionally). A committee of seven jurists was established to study further questions of neutrality.

Always Consultation

Finally, and most important, the Conference resolved (that) "the Governments of the American Republics shall maintain close contact with a view to making uniform, as far as possible, the enforcement of their neutrality and to safeguard it in defense of their fundamental rights." Consultation again, and always Consultation!

It is impossible to say what amount of binding force attaches to these pronouncements. The delegates were not armed with plenipotentiary powers; and it is certainly not necessarily within the competence of a Foreign Minister or his deputy to bind his Sovereign without them. Moreover, the Conference was expressly one for Consultation—not Decision. But anyhow it is apparent that these Resolutions are directed, and directed solely, to the preservation of American neutrality. Another Resolution (the Sixth) makes "a fervent appeal to the European countries now in conflict to arrive at a settlement of their controversies through pacific means." And Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull forthwith endeavor to arrive at a settlement of their controversies with Germany by the pacific method of sinking German men-of-war!

There is a homely English proverb—"Fine words butter no parsnips!"

System of Doubtful Obligation

It will be noted that these various declarations and resolutions have a marked Pan-American character. But the cleavage in the modern world is not between Europe and America, but between plutocratic "democracy" and Leadership for Justice. Suppose Brazil to repudiate "Democracy." and to be attacked by Britain—were the American Republics to side with Brazil and the declarations? or with Britain and democracy? Suppose Uruguay to be attacked by Britain in order to secure a naval base: were they to fight for Britain and Democracy or Uruguay and the Declarations?

Enough has been said to show the hollowness and unreality of the system. A system of doubtful obligation, erected to preserve neutrality, has been deprived of all substance by the plunge of its leading proponent into war.

This was foreseen by Mr. Hull, and instead of waiting for a future meeting which had been arranged to take place in Colombia in 1943, a conference was summoned to meet at Havana in July, 1940. There the conception of Peace, Neutrality and Americanism was boldly jettisoned in favor of a warlike anti-Axis policy. "Lest our nation suffer the fate that has befallen so many peace-loving and peace-seeking nations, wisdom and prudence require that we have in our hands adequate means of defense. . . . The American governments have cleared the decks for effective action" whenever necessary.

Resolution, Passed

A formal Convention was signed by plenipotentiaries setting up a multipartite Administration to take over the control of any American territory in which one non-American State attempts to replace another (peacefully or violently). Thus if Britain ceded Trinidad to Spain, the Administration would forcibly seize Trinidad, at Trinidad's expense. And a resolution was passed "recommending" the Republics to "eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the American democratic ideal":—a remarkable instances of toleration and freedom of thought, especially when taken in connection with the further recommendation to prohibit every political activity on the part of foreign individuals (including, it is presumed, lectures on political science!)

It is unnecessary to pursue the history further. The attempt has been very nearly successful to convert Pan-American Neutrality into Pan-American War. One Republic after another has been dragged to go beyond consultations into alliance for war. More have been induced to break off relations with Axis Powers. But the aim of this policy is not the preservation of neutrality. Avowedly it is the destruction of the power of Japan, Germany and Italy.

Can anyone suppose that a war of ideals was the objective of the innocent delegates to the conferences of Buenos Aires, Lima, and Panama? Even the last gathering proclaimed an emphatic intention not to become involved in the European conflict, and insisted on the enforcement of American neutrality. Even the convention of Havana contained nothing inconsistent with this: its intolerant recommendations to eradicate anti-democratic thought were still represented as inspired by the maintenance of the American "regime of neutrality."

It must be apparent that each American nation is fully entitled to adopt its own methods for the preservation of its neutrality, in spite of the anti-Axis "recommendations" of Havana. Chile and the Argentine must be congratulated on the perspicacity with which their statesmen have seen that a "spiritual solidarity" to maintain neutrality and peace is not the same thing as a spiritual solidarity to uphold the ideals and plutocracy of New York.

(The End)

Love and Faith

He who despairs wants love and faith, for faith, hope, and love are three torches which blend their light together, nor does the one shine without the other.—Metastasio

• • •

Get rid of small wisdom, and great wisdom will shine upon you.

Put away goodness, and you will be naturally good. A child does not learn to speak because taught by professors of the art, but because it lives among people who can themselves speak.

• • •

The perfect man ignores self; the divine man ignores action; the true Sage ignores reputation.

Of Things Japanese

WEAVING KAMI'S CLOTHING

By MOCK JOYA

In ancient times, it was customary for villagers to present the kami of the village with a set of new clothing on the occasion of the annual festival of the shrine. This idea, of course, came from the thought that the kami, though invisible, lives and needs food and clothing.

For making the cloth for the kami's dress, there was erected a special building called "Hata-dono" (loom hall), by the side of a clear running stream, far from the worldly atmosphere of the village life, so that the weaving would not be disturbed and spoiled by worldly vices and evils. Young maidens, pure in heart and thought, were selected to come to the Hata-dono and weave the cloth which should never be touched by the hand of any one of evil act or thought.

But from unknown causes this early custom of village maidens weaving the cloth for the kami was later forgotten, and soon it came to be generally believed that the kami's cloth was woven by an attending female kami. This thought further led to the belief that Otohime-sama of Ryugu (Dragon's Undersea Palace) was the weaver of the kami's cloth. Traditionally it was believed, therefore, that common girls should not operate looms where Otohime-sama's loom could be heard, as the weaving of the kami's cloth should never be disturbed.

In some districts, girls are still forbidden to weave during the month of May, the time for weaving the kami's cloth in time for the shrine's festival coming in summer or autumn. At Itsukushima Island, Aki Province, formerly no one was allowed to possess a loom because the kami of the island was a female and operated her own loom.

There still remain traditional tales in many localities that the sound of operating looms underneath a river or lake is heard. This idea has also come from the early custom of erecting the Hata-dono by the side of clear running water and the memory of hearing the sound of shuttles mingled with the noise of the running stream.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Hundred Years Ago

DIE WELT VOR HUNDERT JAHREN by Edwin Redslob. Publishers Philipp Reclam jun. Leipzig. 432 pages with 175 pictures. 9RM.

The political and cultural life of Europe of a hundred years ago seems rather old fashioned in some ways and at the same time rather uninteresting if compared with conditions in the world today when things are more or less closely connected with the latest achievements in technical and natural sciences.

What may be termed a new social era began in about 1840 which can well be regarded as the background of the present age. Therefore, a review of the last half of the past century would shed light on the world of today. History repeats itself and we are today passing through crises which remind us of the past century. From this standpoint one may say that the time from Napoleon to Bismark, or from Beethoven to Richard Wagner has not passed away but on the contrary those past decades still shed their influence upon the world today.

Remarkable Year

The German writer Edwin Redslob, basing his studies upon such theories, has published one of the most remarkable books of the last year. He was very successful in shaping a colorful picture of the previous century which pictures many enigmatic figures clearer than before. The work, unique in its plan as well as its content, starts from the year 1840 which was indeed a year of decisive importance in many respects. Not only new discoveries and inventions were introduced to the public, by such men as Bunsen, Siemens and Liebig, but also great political events took place at the same time of no less importance. The solemn transfer of the remains of Napoleon from the island of Saint Helena to Paris was a welcomed help to the Bonapartists against Louis Philipp who was more hated even by the conservative party than was the memory of the great Corsican, with whom the royalists had become reconciled.

On February 10, the young Queen Victoria was married to the German Prince Albert of Koburg, and all British biographers of the Prince Consort speak of the fact that this marriage was the beginning of a new epoch. Thus, the ingenious author can really maintain the opinion that what seemed to be a fancy to our great-grandfathers, was a problem only for their grandchildren, and became a reality for us. In short the purpose of the book appears to be the story of a great historic drama with heroes whose earthly lives were destined to be glorified by long-lasting fame. With this as an introduction the writer continues to develop his picture of that period which resulted from the new spirit arising in 1840 with the first World War as its climax.

Men and Cultures

The theater of action of the book is not limited to one or two countries, but extends to many nations of Europe, Asia and America. The first German explorer of Japan who laid the foundation of all relations between Japan and Gemany, was the Geman physician Franz von Siebold to whom Europe owes the first Japanese museum. Another chapter deals with that epoch of Russian history which was blessed by the king of all Russian poets, Alexander Puthkin, who can be compared with Byron and Leopardi. The greater part of the history of culture of the 19th century in the description of Redslob belongs to Germany, i.e. to the numerous German principalities, the residences of which were true sanctuaries of art and literature. One of the most sympathetic figures among the princes of that time was King Ludwig I of Bavaria who by his well-known love for art did so much for Munich.

Other places with a genuine culture were Dresden, Weimer, Hanover, Nuernberg, Leipzig, Frankfurt and Duesseldorf. But the author gives not only a survey of the art and literature, but also of music and philosophy. A special chapter shows the high significance of the German universities, where the new life was represented by leading scholars who attracted many enthusiastic students from all countries of the world. Needless to say that he did not forget the Italy of Leopardi and Camillo Cavour, who, together with Mazzini, Garibaldi and Guiseppe Verdi are recognized to be the fathers of Italian independence. Especially the work of Verdi means the greatness of his fatherland, and the melodiousness of the operas of the master has accompenied the rise of the whole nation.

Thus, the author explains the background of our present-day culture. Written with a feeling of admiration, fascinating the reader by the variety of subject matter, the book deserves general recognition, for it reminds us of everlasting treasures dear to all nations concerned.

Pearls of Wisdom

In all departments of activity, to have one thing to do, and then to do it, is the secret of success.

• • •

To succeed in the world, it is much more necessary to possess the penetration to discern who is a fool, than to discover who is a clever man.—Talleyrand

• • •

Rogues differ little. Each begun first as a disobedient son.—Chinese Proverb

• • •

Diversions are most properly applied to ease and relieve those who are oppressed by being too much employed. Those that are idle have no need of them, and yet they, above all others, give themselves up to them.—To unbend our thoughts when they are too much stretched by our cares is not more natural than it is necessary; but to turn our whole life into a holiday is not only ridiculous, but destroys pleasure instead of increasing it.—Saville

• • •

Even virtue is more fair when it appears in a beautiful person.—Virgil

• • •

All beauty does not inspire love; some beauties please the eye without captivating the affections.—Cervantes

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KUROKAMI (Black Hair) 1922

By SHUKO CHIKAMATSU

Part II

The present work may, according to how one views it, be adjudged as possessing an element of interest in the fact that an impecunious author, with only his fidelity as a weapon, pitted himself against a woman who belonged to this type of society. The seriousness of his love advanced to a point which made it almost at one with the spirit of priests seeking after the truth.

Others might call it a folly or a whim, but so far as he himself was concerned, he was prepared to carry through the true intentions of his heart by offering everything he had, and at whatever cost. This, again according as to how one views it, can be interpreted as a post-Naturalist experience wherein the spirit of man steeped itself in passion when it became destitute of an objective in life after, and in consequence of, the discovery that the Naturalist pursuit of human life led merely to nihilism and despair. Or it can be construed as an example of how human beings, emancipated by Naturalism, took precipitately to the naturalistic (instinctive) phase of human life.

Therefore, this sort of quest was hardly a pronounced characteristic of this author alone. It was also strongly in evidence in such writers as Katai Tayama, who emerged on the literary scene subsequent to the Naturalist era. Even a new genre called Jowa-bungaku—literally, love-talk literature—had come into being shortly before the appearance of the present work.

Distinguished by Emotional Quality

This novel was, so to speak, a representative work of such a literary tendency. At any rate it is in the excessively poignant manner in which the complex atmosphere engendered by the conflict between the man's consuming passion and the attitude of the professional woman has been depicted, together with the all-embracing nature of the man's love, that one notes the principal element of interest. At the same time it is distinguished by an emotional quality greater by far than that which the reader might be led to surmise from the above description.

The setting is Kyoto, and the woman a gentle geisha of Kyoto. The graceful Kyoto dialect which flows from her lips creates an atmosphere of indescribable charm in numerous scenes of the novel. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that the wealth of emotions fostered by the weaving together of the loveliness of nature, the quietness of the beautiful, solitary town of Kyoto, the pretty women, the social environment with a peculiar world of its own, is such that it constitutes the very life of this story. Hence, it may be said that perhaps, as mentioned before, the work was not undertaken as a story with a definite plot.

The tempo of intercource among lesser people is a variable factor, but the present author has not developed his narrative on the basis of the time element alone. Since emotion is made the central point of interest, he has concentrated his efforts, particularly in those scenes which are crowned with sentiment, on the creation of a world in which the past and the present are melted together into a single, harmonious whole.

Extraordinary Feat

Moreover, though he thus indulges in a free and untrammelled expression of sentiments, he cleverly steers clear of non-essentials which might retard the progress of the narrative; and the deftness with which the story has been executed, holding the reader's attention to the final page despite the absence of a well-defined plot, is certainly, we believe, an extraordinary feat and attests the singular ability of the author.

In short, this is in every respect one of the noteworthy volumes reflecting a tendency toward the Neo-Romantic school of literature which rose in the wake of Naturalism. We wish to add here the further fact that of the novels of this country which displayed this trend toward Noe-Romanticism, a great many of them have chosen Kyoto as a fitting setting for their emotional theme.

• • •

The author, Shuko Chikamatsu, was born in May, 1876, in Okayama Prefecture. He is one of the outstanding authors representing the period that extended from the disintegration of Naturalism to the rise of Neo-Romanticism. In his frank and daring portrayal of his own follies and whims of every conceivable sort, he has exhibited a propensity toward the Naturalist school. At the same time, his exploitation of the colorfully emotional has earned for him the public acknowledgment as a writer with an aptitude for Neo-Romantic literature.

On the other hand, due to his choice of material, he has been designated—though not in the sense of adverse criticism—as a Chijo no Sakka, literally, Foolish Love Author; and he is also regarded as one of the representative writers of the Jowa, or Love-talk, school. In his later years he inclined toward the writing of novels that showed a powerful quality of paternal love, somewhat akin to those which he wrote as a "foolish love author."

His representative works include Wakareta Tsumani Okuru Tegami (Letter to My Divorced Wife), 1910; Giwaku (doubt), 1913; Maizuru Shinju (Double Love-Suicide at Maizuru), 1915; Chikyo (Foolish Madness), 1922; Futari no Hitori-mono (Two Bachelors), 1923; Ko no Ai no Tame ni (For the Love of My Child), 1924; Daini no Shussan (The Second Birth), 1925, and other novels. He has, in addition, a number of dramatic works to his credit, but he has not produced anything particularly remarkable along this line. (K.B.S.)

(The End)